REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,085.—N[EW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZET[TE].

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bom[bay Gazette]* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered fr[ee]*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	
Monthly	5	Monthly	

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Ra[te].
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... „ 2
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..... 8 As. per Li[ne]
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In the Native Languages, double the abo[ve]

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to [Sales] as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,
The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of th[ese] will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....	Re. 1
Each succeeding lines.....	„ 0

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged f[our] present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than O[ne] and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the spac[e] in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to [an]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittan[ces] should be made payable to the "Proprietor of *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE M[ADRAS] BAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND [CALCUTTA].

THE BRITISH INDIA S[TEAM] NAVIGATION COMPANY (under Contract with Government) Steamers as above with Mails, P[assengers] and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,699 Tons, 346 H. P., Co[mmander] J. PATERSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY 9th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
LEAVES BOMBAY	9	LEAVES TUTICORIN	Jan[uary]
„ Vingoria	10	„ Colombo	
„ Goa	10	„ Negapatam	
„ Carwar	11	„ Pondichery	
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	
„ Cannanore	13	„ Masulipatam	
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Coconada	
„ Calicut	14	„ Vizagapatam	
„ Beypore	14	„ Bimlipatam	
„ Cochin	14	„ Gopalpore	
„ Allepy	15	„ Faize Pore	
		ARRIVES AT CALCUTTA	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by th[is] on this line hence or from intermediate ports for tran[s]-Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Ste[a]mers regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilajap, [&c.] to be forwarded per Hypo Phosphate of Lime 1 2
the Messageries Maritime and other [steamers] for India [&c.] &c.
ganies.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing [unaccompanied with remittance.

W. NICOL & Co., A[gents].

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH TH[E] PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Basreh, [for] Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Company.

THE BRITISH I[NDIA] STEAM NAVIGATION COMPA[NY] (Limited), under Mail Contract with Go[vernment] will despatch a Steamer every woo[d] to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRA[CHEE] GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSH[IRE] Steamer) occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOREH

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Comm[ander] SAUNDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th [January] 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
LEAVES BOMBAY	8	LEAVE BUSHEHR	
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	
„ Jask	16	„ Linga	
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Linga	19	„ Jask	
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	
„ Fao	23	„ Guadur	
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	
ARRIVE BUSHEHR	24	ARRIVE BOMBAY	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing

W. NICOL & Co., A[gents].

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURR[ACHEE]

THE BRITISH I[NDIA] STEAM NAVIGATION COMP[ANY] (Limited), under Mail Contract with G[overnment] and in connection with the wee[kly] from England, will during the [season] despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee DAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every [alternate] at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P., Comman[der] OWENS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunde[r] Mandvie.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., C[ommander] SAUNDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sai[ling]

W. NICOL & Co., A[gents].

STEAM TO CARWAR AND C[OCANADA]

Every Tuesday, until further N[otice]

THE well-known and [fast] Steamer PEARL, C. Dor[ey] will leave for undermentioned [ports] DAY next, the 5th January, [at] the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee,	Vingo
Rutnagherry,	Goa,
Jeytapore,	Carw[ar]
Malwan,	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Under[signed]

DADABHOY JAMSH[EDJEE]

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION T[O]

VIÂ SUEZ CAN[AL]

ITALIAN STE[AM] TION COMPANY (Lim[ited]) TINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR SAIL[ING] GENOA, BO[MBAY] on the 9th and 24th, [and] on [the] 4th of each mo[nth]

PASSENGERS' FARE[S] (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through th[e] Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2d Class
To Aden	£22	£15
Suez	36	22
Port Said	38	24
Messina	50	34
Naples	50	34
Leghorn	50	34
Genoa	50	34
Marseilles	52	36

Children under 3 years, free ; charge. [Un]der ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOM[BAY]

"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of ...
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st Ja[nuary]
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th Febr[uary]
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st Marc[h]
"ASSYRIA," to sail "MONDAY, 15th M[arch]
"PERSIA" to sail on THURSDAY, 1st [April]

The exact hour of departure will be fixed [24] or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of [fare]

C. GRONDO[NA]
Agent Rubattino Steam Navi[gation] Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

STEAM TO LIVER[POOL]

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine S[teamer]

"PALES[TINE]

2867 Tons, will be despat[ched] on or about the 20th Janu[ary]

She has superior accommodation for [Cabin] very fast Steamer. For Passage ap[ply to]

KING, KING & [Co.]

4, Churc[h Gate Street].

THE "KING" LI[NE]

STEAM BOMBA[Y]

POOL, VIA THE SU[EZ CANAL]

The fine new Full-powered [Steamer]

"KING A[LFRED]"

LIEUT. SOMERSET JOHNSTONE, R[.N.] Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds. 1,500 Ton[s] Power, built under special Survey, w[ill] Bombay on or about the 5th January 18[75]

FARE TO LIVERPOO[L]

This Steamer has been built specially, and has excellent accommodation for [First] Class Passengers, her Saloon and St[ate] will carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For plans and further information [apply]

KING, KI[NG & Co.]

4, Ch[urch Gate Street].

[ADVERTISEM]ENTS.

[GA]ZETTE
[SU]MMARY.

[Sum]mary, prepared for de[li]ver, contains, in addition [to] Daily-written Market and [Sum]mary of Events.

[Ad]vance) Rs. 12
..... Annas 4
[Bom]bay Street, Fort.

[CURRENT] AND
[TRADE],
Bombay Gazette Office, on
[Esplan]ade.

[Cust]oms and Customs' Duties.
[Ar]rivals from Bombay, up to date
[of] the total Exports for the
[year] as far back as 1863 and 1870

[Exports] of Piece Goods and of
[Bri]tain up to date, with the
[same] period as far back as

[Mar]ket on the date of publica-
[tion] of Vessels during the week
[In] advance ..... Rs. 10
..... Annas 4
[Bom]bay Street, Fort.

[RODA], the property of
[Regi]ment N. I., Jubbulpore-made
[Pen]cils, apply to the Owner.

[BAR] REFINERY COM-
[PANY] formed in Shares of 150 each,
[Dir]ectors. Pro-pectuses and full
[Par]ticulars from the Secretary, 23, Apollo
[Str]eet, for Shares should be made at an

[COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—]
[A] MEETING of the MEMBERS
[of] will be held on TUESDAY, the
[5th], when the CUSTOM'S TARIFF
[of] the Special Committee, will be
[con]sidered and the opinion of the Chamber
[be] urged on the Committee in Calcutta
[for] revision of duties.
[Ord]er of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
[Bombay], 2nd January 1875.

[An] English and easy Hin-
[dust]anee, on the musketry instruction
[of] Infantry armed with the Snider
[rifle] will be published as soon after the issue
[as] possible, and will include all the
[par]ticulars apply by letter to the

[Lieut.-Col.] H. SIBTHORPE, Major,
[Commanding] 9th Bombay Native Infantry.

[PARCEL] EXPRESS,
[FIRST], GENERAL SHIPPING AND
[FORWARDING] AGENCY,
[Liverpool], Glasgow, Dublin, New York, &
[Church] Lane, Bombay.
[The] Co. receive Parcels for Delivery at any
[town] throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at
[Annas] per pound, or fraction of a pound

[For] the conveyance from Bombay to London
[Rate] pre-paid, or paid on delivery
[Via] Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2,
[London] or Liverpool, including Shipping and
[Landing] from the Custom House, and forwarded
[at] moderate charges.

[N. V.] CURRANEE & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

[ARRIVALS] OF
[DRUGS], CHEMICALS &
[PATENT] MEDICINES.

[Glass]torer per bottle 1 12
[Cod] Liver Oil 8/6 size 1 8
[Do.] 2 6
[Pomade] for skin diseases 1 2
[Sarsa]parilla Syrup 2 4
[Do.] 1 6
[Do.] 1 2

[MADON] & CO.,
[DRUGGISTS] & CHEMISTS,
[OPPOSITE] ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

[MEDICINE] CHESTS.

"[Travel with Medicine Chests."—*(Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.)*

[EQUIPMENT] KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE
[USE] OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"[Unique] completeness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"[Very] popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

[H.] S. KEMP & Co.,
[No.] 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

[EUBER]G,
[BOW] STREET, BOMBAY.

[HAVE]D, A FRESH SUPPLY OF
[CHERRY] CIGARS,
INDIANAS,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

[CIGA]RS, Nos. 1, 2, 3,
[SMOK]E AND MANILLA SHAPE,
MELLOW, MATURED.

[MONOPO]LY CHEROOTS,
IN PRIME ORDER.

[CIGA]RETTES,
[PER]S' BRISTOL CIGARETTES,
12 annas per Fox of 25.

[TOBA]CCOS,
[RECEIVED], PER S.S. MURIEL,
A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
[CELEBRATED] RIFLE CAKE TOBACCO
[GOLD] ROSEBUD BRAND.

[Per] Cake..... Rs. 0 4 0
[Per] lb..... Rs. 3 0 0

[LIGHT] CAVENDISH
CUT,
[1] lb. Tins, Rs. 1-12 per Tin.

[PLAYE]N & SON'S CELEBRATED
[NAVY] VIRGINIA SHAG.

[BIRD'S] EYE.

[ASSORTM]ENT OF OTHER
[TOBACCO]ES.

[CONSIGN]MENT

VIÂ BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
"en route" TO EUROPE.
ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Invite attention to the following
TRAVELLING REQUISITES,

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits .....Rs. 10 to	17 0	Bathing Drawers.....	2 4	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Bath Sponges, large ...	0 8
Overland do	25 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Portmanteaux or [.....	12 8	Sponge Bags..	2 0
Warm do	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Overland Trunks [.....	23 0	Soap Rest, Metal	1 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes }	from 35 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs...	5 0	Solid Leather Trunks ...	49 0	Sun Three Tablets for...	1 8
		Cotton Socks	0 8	Extra Large do.	7 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Dressing Gowns, from ...	10 0	Warm do.	15 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Tooth Brush Cases	0 14
Pyjamas	16 8	Warm Gloves, per pair....	1 14	Best Hide ditto	33 0	Nail Brushes	0 14
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm Mufflers, each.....	2 0	Canvas do	6 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
White do	22 8	Pin Sparis	1 0	Courier Bags	6 12	Hat Brushes	1 8
Flannel do		Sailors Knot	1 12	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case.....	10 8
Shrunk	49 0	Light Sun Umbrellas....	3 12	Money Belts.....	3 8	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Silk and Wool	52 0	Best Alpaca Umbrellas..	6 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Pocket, in Leather Case..	0 12
Undog. Vests.....	14 0	Sheets, per pair.....	9 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Shoe Horns	2 0
Do. Pants.....	24 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Rug Straps, Patent.....	2 0	Overland Chairs, Best	19 8
	6 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Birch ..... from	6 0
Sleeping Suits, each ...	to	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	English Feather Pillows.	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 8
	17 8	Blankets, each	9 8	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Cardigan Jackets.....	9 8	Long Rugs or ...		Travelling do.	2 0	Tooth Paste	0 4
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Scotch Mauds ...	from 15 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Picks, Box.....	0 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Waterproof Sheeting per		Portable Baths }	from 30 0		
Travelling Hats	6 0	Yard, 72 inch	6 8	for Travellers ...			

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits.....	10 to 16 8	Blankets	each 10 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Shooting	6 0
Overland Suits.....	25 to 36 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ...	10 to 15 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Ditto or Quilts.....	8-8 to 10 8	Linen Faced Collars.....	0 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	from 35 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	Size. 6 0	Linen Collars.....	0 6
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0		12-8 to 23 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs.....	5 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Warm Gloves.....	1 14
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached.....	5 12	Extra Large do	75 0	Mits	1 8
White do.	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Mufflers	2 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Extra large do	24 0	Pins, Scarf	0 3
English Cambric do.....	4 8	Gladstone Bags.....	33 0	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.....	8 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Silk and Wool do.....	8 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete.....	72 0	Sponge Bags	2 8
Soun Silk	11 0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Sponges	3 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 8	Gents' Dressing Cases.....	11 8	Soap Boxes.....	1 8
Ladies' Under do.....	4-8 to 6 8	Solid Trunk Bags, all sizes	3-8 to 6 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Gents' Under Pants.....	4-8 to 6 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Do. Brushes	0 12
Gents' Cotton Socks.....	doz. 8 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Warm do	„ 15 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case.....	9-8 to 12 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose ...	„ 13 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ...	9 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from dot	6-8 to 12 8	Travelling do	1 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Heather Merino do.....	6-8 to 12 8	English Feather do	7 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Cork and Wire, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
Travelling Caps.....	3 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Do. do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color.....	26
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8		
Travelling Hats.....	3-8 to 6 8	Cotton do.	15 0		
Carrigan Jackets very warm...	9-8 to 12 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8		
Sheets per pair	9 8	Waterproof Coats.....	10 0		
Pillow Cases each	1-4 to 2 8	Folding Croquet Chairs			

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of :—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Lignes.
Cambrics, Grenadin-s, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatane, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Handkerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths. New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinoe, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLINERY.
BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they are in receipt of *further supplies* of

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

For the sale of which they are appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

S. ROSE & Co. have always on hand a number of excellent and serviceable second-hand Instruments by BROADWOOD & SONS, COLLARD and COLLARD, and other EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.

From amongst those Instruments now actually in stocks S. R. & Co. would ask special attention to the following :—

BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves, in Handsome Mahogany Case	600	STODART'S TRI-CHORD Semi-Grand, Metal Frame, Patent Tubular Tension Bars, 6½ Octaves, in Handsome Rosewood Case	400
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves, in Rosewood Case	550	BROADWOOD AND SONS' Semi-Grand, Iron Frame and Tension Bars, 6 Octaves, in Solid Mahogany Case	300
BROADWOOD AND SONS' Square Mahogany Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves	350	STODART'S Semi-Grand, Metal Frame, 6 Octaves, in Rosewood Case	350
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Mahogany Square Pianoforte, 6½ Octaves	300	COLLARD AND COLLARD'S Bi-chord, Grand Metal Frame, and Tension Bars, Full Compass, Repeater Action, in Solid Mahogany Case.....	550
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Semi-grand Bichord, 6½ Octaves, in Mahogany Case.....	450		
COLLARD AND COLLARDS' Semi-grand, 6 Octaves, in Mahogany Case	350		

Pianofortes sold on the new system of hire. Terms on Application.

THE NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
FOR THE SALE OF WHICH S. ROSE & CO. ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
From Rs. 450 to Rs. 800.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS.

NEW BROAD REED HARMONIUMS, IN OAK	Rs. 120
Do. do. IN MAHOGANY	„ 140
ICAN ORGAN, Style T., 5 Octaves, 5 Stops, with richly carved mouldings.....	„ 500

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments.

[Gui]tars, Banjos, Tambourines, English and German Concertinas, Cornets, Flutes, and every other description of Musical Instruments supplied at the lowest possible Prices for Cash Payment.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
[OPTI]CIANS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
[SPECTACLES] OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

[Silver] ..... Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
[Steel] „ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

[OPTICAL] GLASSES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.
—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.
The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to
THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.
24th October 1874.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PATENT EXTRACT
OF PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily [illegible] witness [illegible] to the nurture of Infants.
The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied
A GREAT WANT
in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere ; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS
FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only ;

"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth.	75
Do. do lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kerseymere*.....	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Frock and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
BLUE SERGE do. Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color.....	26
TROUSERS, a Splendid Assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c.	from 10 to 16
MORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish	from 30
DRILL SUITS, Best American drill suitable for the Cotton Season	10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N.K. and Co's celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally used throughout Western India.....	16

SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this Department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz.	27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar attached—½ doz.	30
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz.	20
FRENCH CAMBRIC, a Large Selection of the Newest Patterns, Collars attached—½ doz.	20
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz.	48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns..... each	9

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topies, a large assortment.
Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.
Hosiery, Scarfs and Ties in great variety.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passengers ready for immediate use.
Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application, post free.

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NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1875

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ecatpoore	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

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NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
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GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO'S,
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BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of
FURNITURE,
for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Couches, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs

CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AY EVENING, 2ND JANUARY 1875.

rpool Cotton market having been erday and to-day the only additional on we have is the figures of supply to ult, which we compare with last week corresponding date of the previous year ws :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Liverpool	655,000	540,000	592,960
London	101 625	118,000	185,130
American afloat	350,000	400 000	240,000
East Indian ,, ...	120,000	100,000	128,000
	1,256,625	1,158,000	1,146,090
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7¾d.	7¾d.	8 9/16d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	4¼d.	4¼d.	5 9/16d.
Difference	2¾d.	2¾d.	3d.

Thursday's Bank of England return is almost the only other matter worthy of notice in Reuter's message. The figures show a decrease of £62,500 in the Reserve, an increase of £3,437,500 in Discounts and £500,000 in Bullion. The enormous increase in Discounts is of course merely owing to the usual temporary transfers incidental to the close of the year, and is no indication of the actual state of the demand for money. But the addition to the stock of Bullion is a most favourable feature, as in the present position of the market, the rate of DISCOUNT at the Bank is almost entirely governed by the movement of Bullion. Since the return, we have advice of further payments into the Bank of £360,000 which renders a reduction of one, if not two, per cent this week, almost certain, in fact the open market has already anticipated a fall of two per cent discount on 6 months' sight Bills being quoted by Reuter at 3½ to 3½ per cent.

Business re-opened here to-day, but there has really been very little done. STERLING EXCHANGE, with the fall in Silver, and the prospect of cheap money in London, might have been expected to open lower, but with half of the bank managers away and an evident indisposition to operate to any extent for the mail, 2 —Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10 3/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10⅛ to 11/32d., Credit 6 months' 1s. 10 27/32d.; Documents 6 months' 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee. In Calcutta Exchange and GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business and rates are purely nominal.

The SHARE Market has not re-opened yet.

In COTTON a very steady feeling prevails and exporters are apparently disposed to operate at fair prices, but seller's demands are too high to admit of any extent of business passing. For New Cotton, prices are generally about ¼d. over present Liverpool arrival rates, but until the considerable contracts for January delivery—made as a rule at higher prices—are covered, we are not likely to see much of a decline. The receipts during the week have been 13,746 bales, making the total since 1st September 117,000 against 114,000 bales up to the same date last year.

Freights are very firm at £2-6-3 to £2-7-6 for ready steamers and £2-10 for all January loading. Sailing vessels £2-2-6 to £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are fairly steady, but business has not quite re-opened after the holidays, and clearances are consequently very moderate. Prices, if anything, are a shade firmer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December as compared with that for 21st December :—

LIABILITIES.	21st Dec. Rs. A. P.	29th Dec. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,07,272 7 9	16,07,107 7 9
Treasury Balance	3,15,25,694 6 9	3,06,78,236 10 3
Total Deposits	2,98,77,415 10 3	2,93,70,569 12 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,73,985 5 10	1,79,025 12 8
Sundries	8,42,988 5 9	8,66,754 0 7
Rs.	8,61,24,916 3 7	8,33,01,774 11 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities....	1,80,35,396 0 0	1,79,73,987 14 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	80,17,444 5 1	80,42,344 5 3
Credits on ditto ..	47,93,639 7 0	49,86,336 1 7
Bills discounted.....	1,70,36,735 6 2	1,76,80,878 14 10
Dead Stock	10,91,973 14 11	10,92,098 12 0
Stamps	12,732 8 0	12,067 11 0
Balances with other Bank'	6,32,851 6 9	6,39,260 5 5
Sundries	52,450 4 10	32,428 5 8
Bull on	8,89,089 0 4	11,89,189 3 10
Cash at Head Office	1,28,43,412 14 6	1,25,67,721 1 6
Do. at Branches	2,27,39,152 0 9	2,21,79,692 5 4
Rs.	8,61,24,916 3 7	8,33,01,774 11 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S OBRUN, 162 tons, Capt G J Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S S PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J Avers, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee (December 28th), with general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn-Genl Fogo, Mr and Mrs Finsh, Mr McAllan, and one hundred and eighty-four deck passengers.

THE S S J C STEVENSON, 1,543 tons, Captain J G Bell, sailed on the 2nd instant for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Eggliston, Mr Griffiths, Mr Graham, Mr Lentheye, Mr Paterson, Mr Blake, Mr Hains, Mr Wetherhead, and her Hoggin, and three children.

THE B I S N Co's SS PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain G Stevenson, sailed on the 1st instant for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr Frank, Misses Ram chundra and Ganesh Pant, Mr C Krichanji, Mr Michael Cleeshe, and Mr Robintools—For different ports—Fifty-three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's SS ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore—Lieut-Col Rutton, and Dr and Mrs T C Spencer. For Alleppy—Mr and Misses Crawford. For Carwar—Mr J W Richard and two servants. For Cannanore—Mrs Dumbleton and child. For Mangalore—Captain Bongsloe and servant. For Galle—Mr P Garwood and servant. For different Ports—Seventeen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Penang (s)	Ayers	Kurrachee, Dec 28.
2	H.M.S. Dalhousie	Warner	Karwal.
	Elphinstone (s)	Cassip	Cardiff, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Punjaub (s).....	Stevenson.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	J. C. Stevenson ( )	Bell	Liverpool.
	Asia (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Oorma (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 30 Lochgoil .....Waterston ...Bombay, Nov 19.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 30 Curlew (s)..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29 Mecca (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
30 Eglantine..... ..... Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29 Scotia (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
30 Dunrentwater .... Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Duxford, 25 cases portwine, Jeejeebjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Kingston, 6 casks old tom, E M S tma.
Columbo s, 45 cases acid, Ishwiseya Ebram.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 67 cases acid, Cowasjee Manockjee ; 50 cases acid, Curramboy Julaiboy ; 27 cases acid, Byramjee Nuneewanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 15 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
Esperance, 10 hogds brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s, 18 cases hose, Bell Brandenberg & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 160 boxes brandy and 30 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons ; 4 cases liqueurs, Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Bee Week, 64 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Alnarkhia.
J C Stevenson s, 6 bales skins, Nuzeebhoy Cassumbhoy ; 4 bales cotton, Runchoodass Lalljee, 49 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co
King Arthur s, 62 cwts dry ginger, Vullubdass Vundrawandass ; 125 bales wool, Nurse, Khutlow ; 27 bales wool, Prugjee Veeda ; 50 bales wool, Bhadhur Govindjee ; 69 bale cotton, Thakersey Kissang ; 10 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co ; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Harold Hazelgrave, 50 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeejee ; 23 bales skins, Vena Ana Syed Mohiden Shahib & Co ; 35 bales skins, Momoodhy Juvaleedin & Co ; 10 bales cotton, Jaitha Verrin ; 25 bales cotton, Godoo Premjee ; 45 bales wool, Premjee Pung ; 100 bales cotton, Varadhanan Poonsee & Co, 101 bales cotton, Muruckram Candsee ; 65 bales cotton, Hosrab Deejee & Co ; 76 bales cotton, Narrandass Rajaram & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayalbhoy ; 81 bales cotton, Gowendhass Dalakeedass.
Palestine s, 2,000 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 500 cwts linseed Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ceronsadal s, 1,096½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 123 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 125 cases chiraun, A Frading & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castore s, 87 bags cocoanuts and 5 packages glue, Hajee Syed Hussen Bapoojy.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, has received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

Broach, 31st December.—The weather lately has been clear, bright, and warm. A little picking continues, but as yet it is considered nominal. The staple is deficient, and the cotton, as is usually the case with very early picking, is weaty. About the middle of January the gins will commence to work, as the small quantities of Kupas that can now be had is not considered of sufficiently good quality to be sent forward. Prices are well maintained. From Ahmedabad it is reported that there has been much cloudy weather lately, and that it has been unfavourable to the cotton crop. From Surat reports are favourable.

Hingunghaut, 3 th.—During the week about 900 bales re-ched this market, and I am sorry to say that there is no visible improvement in the quality. From the Edulabad side all the arrivals are much rain damaged and generally poor. The general complaint now seems to be that the crop here is a very small one, the favourite estimate being 8 to 10 annas in the rupee. The arrivals now are certainly much less than at this time last year, and the demand for cotton converings is not brisk. Selection is extremely difficult, and prices for good and fairly practicable.

Wurdha, 30th.—Some days ago we had a cloudy sky, and very little drizzling rain, the effect of which was not more than a good dew. Our arrivals now average about 150 bales a day, of which hardly two-thirds is nice cotton Dealers now state that the crop is likely to be a short one, and say that in about three months hence all will be over, here. So far we look for an increase instead of a falling-off. I do not think that any one can tell yet what the crop will turn out. Since yesterday our market is steadily moving upwards, and it is hard to tell where it will stop. All this, no doubt, is due to existing contracts. The weather, I am glad to say, keeps very fine.

Oomrawuttee, 31st.—During the week the weather has been unsettled, and on Monday morning we had a light rain for several hours. Only about 15 cents fell here, but outside at some places a great deal more. The weather is again clear. Supplies have averaged 300 bales a day ; the quality continues very mixed.

Bussawpore, 31st.—A few showers fell early in the week, but smithen the weather has been fine Supplies have been scant. The quality, however, has improved. There has been a good demand for Kuringa cotton, notwithstanding the black leaf, a large quantity having been bought for forward delivery on account of Jhangaum contracts.

Julgaum, 31st.—The weather here is again becoming very warm. We have had very cloudy days, but no rain has fallen as yet. Arrivals of cotto average about 70 bojas per day, the greater portion of which is "fully-fair." Prices still keep above Bombay limits.

Sheegaum, 1st January.—The week's receipts in this market have exceeded 1,200 bales. Rates here are higher than those ruling at Khangaum, but the quality of the cotton coming in, is generally good. The weather is much warmer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 30.

Haunch, Surgeon, Bengal A M Dept, from leave, from England.
White, Surgeon, Bombay A M Dept, from leave, from England.
Candy, Sub-Lieutenant, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to rejoin, from Poona
Echaler, Captain, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave.

DECEMBER 31.

Battye, Lieut-Colonel, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on duty, from Tanna.
Macdonald, Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Royal Scott, on duty, from Rameehhet.
Morgan, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Roorkee.
Graves, Colonel, Bombay Comdt 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.
Foxo, Dy Sug Genl, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 1.

Frances, Colonel, on retirement, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Bannargtner, Lieut-Col, Bombay Political Dept, on furlough, to England.
Phelps, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Laing, Captain, Bengal 1/14th Regt, to join, to Sa-tagore.
Hughes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join to Calcutta.
Battye, Lieut Col, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on duty, to Rajcote.
Irvine, Colonel, Bengal 27th Punjaub Infantry, on retirement, to England.

JANUARY 2.

Baker, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Dinapore.
Scully, Quarter Master, Bengal A Brigade R H A, on Med Cert, to England.
Chapple, Surg Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Clemente, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Conyn, Captain, Bombay 4th Rifles, on furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 2nd January 1875.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified :—

Capt F F Conyn, General List, Dy Ass Mr G N I, 27th Dec 1874.
Surgeon H Cook, C'e I Surgeon, 25th Dec 1874.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

Asst Apothecary T Stephens, Subordinate Medical Dept.

No 1396 Private William Hobbs, 2nd Queens, is appointed Barrack Serjt and transferred to the unattached List with effect from 25th Dec 1874.

The officer Comdg B Batty 9th Bgde R A, was authorized to issue 3 lbs of linseed to one horse of the Baty in addition to the daily ration, from the 1st to the 31st of Dec 1874.

The following recruiting Party is authorized :—

8th Regt N I—To be Deccan Concan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Northern Canara, 1 Havildar and 2 Rank and File.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Force Order—Dated 15th Dec 1874, directing Lieut Daniell, 1st Squadron Sind 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th inst, and during such time as Lieut Reynolds may officiate as 2nd Squdn Officer or until further orders.

19th Regt N I—Regtl ord r, dated 23rd Dec 1874, appointing Lieut and Offg Adjt F G T Welch, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, until the arrival of Lieut Watson.

Regimental Order, dated 28th Dec 1874, directing Lieut Welch 2nd Wing Subn and offg Adjt to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Col Cheshyre and until the arrival of Maj Cornewall.

18th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 23rd Dec 1874, directing Lieut Col Smith, second in Command, to officiate as Comdg Lieut Col Marsh, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comdt ; Captain Jelf, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer ; and Lieut and Adjt Ellis as Qr-Mr, the last two in addition to their respective duties, as a temporary arrangement, in succession to Col Comdr.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J C Hailes (6th Lieut and Offg Adjt F G T Welch, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, until the arrival of Lieut Watson.

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The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J C Hailes (6th Regt), to remain in England, from the 13th June to the 11th Nov 1874, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North-Western Provinces Gazette, January 2.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr E S Robertson, Offg Mag and Colr, Azamgarh, furlough for 9 months and 25 days with effect from the 1st March, 1875 together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr W S Halsey, Mag and Colr is posted to Hamirpur, on his being relieved at Mirzapur by Mr J W Sherer, C S I.

Surgn J Macfergror, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Dept, to be a Civil Surgn, 2nd class, N-W Provinces, and to be posted to Jh nsi, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr W Kaye, Offg Mag and Colr, Hamirpur, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag 1st grade, with effect from the date of his being relieved by Mr W S Halsey.

Mr G C F Barnardo, Asst Engr, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th July, 1874.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[Fort St. George Gazette, December 29.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R K Puckle, offg third member of the Board of Revenue assumed his seat in the afternoon of the 21st Dec. 1874.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col J Buchanan, Comdt 4th Light Cavalry, on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel G W Playfair, of the Staff Corps, 3rd in Command and Wing Officer, 30th Regiment N I, on furlough on private affairs for one year, nine months and ten days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Cols, having completed twenty-six years' service, Major William Robert Mesham, Selwyn New and Edward Cave, from the 27th Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Lieut Col A D Grant, Infantry, Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 17th N I.

Surgn Maj W Williamson, Indian Medical Dept, in Medical charge, 3rd Light Cavalry.

The services of Maj E A Walters, S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Judicial Dept from the date of relief from his appointment as Offg Supt of Family Payments and Pensions.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 30.)

Mr Thomas Edward Cockeal, Actg Joint-Mag and Dep Colr, on special duty in Tirhoot, is posted to the district of Purneah.

Mr Edmond Breton Godfrey, Dep Mag and Dep Colr, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Serampore Division of the Hooghly District.

Mr William Napier Campbell, Extra Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sane ion.

The following promotions and appointments are made in consequence of the vacancy in the first grade of Magistrate Collectorships caused by Mr H J Reynolds' appointment as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue :—

Mr Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr Trevor John Chichsley Grant is promoted to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr James Francis Katherinus Hewitt is appointed to the third grade, and will continue to act in the Second grade.

Mr George Edward Porter, Actg Dep Comr of Wards' Estates in Behar, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Thomas William Gribble is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Dep Colr of the First grade. Mr Gribble will continue to be employed under the Govt of India in the Financial Dept.

Mr Alfred Corbyn Brett is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Dep Colr of the Second grade, and will continue to act in the first grade.

Mr Charles Arthur Kelly, M A, is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Dep Colr of the first grade in Rungpore, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr W Macpherson.

Mr John Andrew Ricketts, Dep Mag and Dep Colr, Howrah, is posted to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes, Actg Judge of Tirhoot, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr R J Richardson.

The Revd Francis Rodan Mitchell, Chaplain of Kidderpore, is allowed furlough for two years, with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 22nd Dec 1874.

The services of the following Chaplains are placed at the disposal of the Governments entioned :—

The Revd o D'Symond, Chaplain of Darjeeling and The Revd W J Rowland, Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, Govt of the N W Provinces.

The Revd W Simpson, Chaplain of Fankipore, Govt of the Punjab

The Revd W H Bray is appointed to be Second Chaplain of St John's Church and of the Medical College Hospital.

The Revd A W R Quinlan is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack.

Surgn George Hutcheson, Actg Civil Surgn of Jessore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on special duty, of Surgn-Maj R Moir, or until further orders.

Surgn Kenneth McLeod is appointed to act as Medical Inspr of Emigrants, Calcutta, during the absence, on special duty, of Surgn-maj R Moir, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Surgn William Henry Gregg is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surgn of Jessore.

Mr Vincent Blair Hoyle is appointed to act as Medical Officer of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Cowan, or until further orders.

The Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form the Committee to investigate the condition of the jails in the Bhagulpore and Putna Division, viz :—

Mr W L Heeley, C S, President Dr J M Coates, and Dr R Moir, Members.

Mr Cecil Stephenson, Member of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, is appointed to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon, Actg Asst Comr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, has passed the examination for admission into the Civil Dept of the Administration.

The following officers are allowed furlough for the periods mentioned against their respective names, viz.—

Mr Stuart C Irvin Bayley, 1 year ; Mr Alonzo Money, 2 s, 10 months ; Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, 2 years ; Mr Frederick Jones, 1 year and 10 months ; Mr Henry Beveridge, 1 year and 6 months ; Mr Edmund Weldon Molony, 2 years ; Mr William Benjamin Oldham, 2 years ; Mr William Vansittart Grisham Taylor, 2 years ; Mr Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B A, 2 years ; Mr George Tymbee, 1 year and 8 months ; and Mr Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, 1 year and 8 months.

Mr G F St A Sinson, Asst Engr, third grade, is posted to the Dinagepore Special Division.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
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MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant Mr. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days. He is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNEQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advise on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JACOB—December 30th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of H. P. Jacob Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HODGART—STUBBS—January 2nd, at Nassick, by Revd. W. Squires, J. Hodgart, to Rebecca, daughter of the late R. Stubbs, Cotton Broker of Liverpool.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—December 25th, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Ellis, of a daughter. prematurely.

PRIOR—December 28th, at Madras, the wife of Captain H Prior, 37th Grenadiers, of a daughter.

TILLARD—December 29th, at Salem, the wife of Captain G H Tillard, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOILEAU—FOSTER—December 30th, at Agra, by the Rev Allan Ramsay, Lieutenant Henry Boileau, Assistant Commissioner, Burmah, son of General Boileau, R A, to Edith Matilda, third daughter of John Lyon Foster, Esq, Ware, Herts.

CROSTHWAITE—LUSHINGTON—December 29th, at Allahabad, Charles Haukes Tod Crosthwaite, Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Alison, eldest daughter of Henry Lushington, Esq, C S.

ELDER—HENDERSON—December 29th, at the Free Church Madras, by the Rev William Miller, M A, William Elder, Superintendent of the Medical Mission, to Anne, daughter of John Henderson, Esq, Skene, Aberdeenshire.

DEATH.

FRENCH—December 28th, at Bhundara, Central Provinces Surgeon Thomas Edward French, Madras Army, and Civil Surgeon of Bhundara,—aged 33 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875.

THE hopes of both Carlists and Republicans in Spain have been suddenly brought to an end by the peaceful restoration of Queen Isabella's family to the throne. Weary of a strife of factions which left the country powerless, the army seems to have quietly taken the resolution to recognize Don Alfonso, son of the dethroned Queen, as its King; and Marshal Serrano and all the other nobles and chiefs no sooner heard of this decision than they hastened to confirm it. So, Spain has got a king once more. This revolution presages, perhaps, one much more important, the restoration of the Empire in France, where, under one disguise or another, the Bonapartists are certainly still as numerous as the partisans of Queen Isabella were in Spain.

WE understand that there is not the slightest foundation for the rather industriously circulated report that a military force would be despatched from Upper Sind for operations in Khelat. There is to be no expedition to that ragamuffin State, and, what is more, the Government of India never contemplated sending one.

THE report that Sir Henry Norman would be asked to retain office as Military Member of Council for another year has been—and apparently with authority—contradicted; and we have good authority for stating that Sir Henry Norman himself has heard nothing to the purport that his tenure of office would be prolonged. The report may nevertheless prove to have been well founded. It is known that Major-General Edwin Johnson, C. B., late Adjutant-General of the Indian Army, was selected to succeed to the Military Membership on its becoming vacant a few months hence on the completion of Sir Henry Norman's five years. It is not likely that the Major-General's having been summoned to England to sit as a Member of the Army Promotion Commission will be allowed to nullify this, a few short months ago, assured prospect of very desirable advancement—an advancement to a post, moreover, for which Major-General Johnson is considered to be eminently fitted. It may, therefore, be that Sir Henry Norman will be requested to continue in office until, on the close of the Army Promotion Commission's labours, Major-General Johnson shall have returned to this country. It is understood that there is a second aspirant to the Military Membership. A gallant Colonel who has distinguished himself in the literary world as the historian of French Military enterprises in this country is so ambitious. But, we regret to say, there is not the slightest prospect of this gallant officer succeeding to the coveted appointment. After the fullest consideration, the verdict on the gallant Colonel's claims has been, that he would do well in the post, but for one disqualification—the complete absence of any practical knowledge of soldiering—the gallant officer having obtained a departmental desk ere he had ceased to be a subaltern, and not having done any soldiering since.

THE Government of India has for some months past been pressing on the G. I. P. Railway Company the expediency of despatching the mails from Bombay to Calcutta by an e
of a morning train. The Railwa
anxious to avoid the expense an
trains over the Thull Ghaut at
objections have been overcom
arranged that on, or soon a
ruary the mail train for
Bombay in the evening i
The advantages of this ch nge are obvious.
far as travellers are con cerned, it is pleasanter
travelling by night th n by day in India; and
by the new arrangeme t the through journey to
Calcutta will occupy three nights and two day
instead of three days and two nights. As for correspondence, there will practically be a gain of
twenty-four hours by the change. Letters are
usually written in the evening when the business of the day has been closed, and a morning
mail, as a rule, only takes correspondence which
has been posted the evening before. Then,
the present time-table makes the mail train
arrive in Calcutta so late at night that the
letters cannot be delivered till the next morning.
There is, therefore, a loss of twelve hours on
this side, and one of twelve hours more on the
other; and the whole of this time will be
saved by the despatch of the mail train
from Bombay in the evening. Thus, for
instance, a letter posted here this evening for
Calcutta will go by the mail to-morrow
morning, and, reaching Calcutta late on Thursday evening, will only be delivered on Friday
morning. Next month, when the new time-table comes into operation, a letter posted at
Bombay on Monday evening will be put in the
mail train the same night, and, reaching
Calcutta early on Thursday morning, will be
delivered without an hour's delay. There can
be no doubt, therefore, that the change proposed
is one which it is very desirable should be
made; and we are glad that the too great
reluctance of the Railway Company to use the
Ghaut inclines except during the day has at last
been overcome. We trust, however, that the
intention is to have an *additional* train, not
merely to substitute a night for a morning mail;
for the Railway Company certainly cannot
afford to do away with its morning train from
Bombay.

WE are sorry to find, from the following paragraph in *Vanity Fair* of the 5th ult., that we have attained the distinction of being caricatured by one of the literary staff, if not by the artist, of that journal :—

The *Bombay Gazette* says, "If *Vanity Fair* is contributed to by the Princes of Wales . . . we hope his Royal Highness is not the author of the innuendoes and spiteful assertions against Lord Northbrook which are perpetually occurring in that journal." It should hardly be necessary to repeat again what has already been distinctly stated, that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has no kind of connection with this journal. Neither is it necessary to say that any such feeling a spite is unknown to the writers in this journal, who, however, when in the public interest they call attention to the incapacity of a public man, are not unprepared to be called spiteful by his interested friends. Opportunely enough a letter from India has been just received, in which the following passage occurs;—"The Governor-General appears to be in great favour; but the Press out here is so sycophantic that it is impossible for those at a distance to know the truth."

We may fairly say in reply to this attack, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." Only that pardonable ignorance of all things Indian which distinguishes London critics of the Indian Government and the Indian Press, and which has no doubt betrayed *Vanity Fair* into the belief that the *Bombay Gazette* is published at Calcutta, or Allahabad, or some place not "at a distance" from the seat of the Viceregal Council, could have suggested the ludicrous notion that this paper plays the sycophant to Lord Northbrook or to anybody else in or out of this country. It is our frank, and, as they choose to call it, abusive outspokenness which has earned us the privilege of being vehemently hated and slandered by the great order of social sneaks in India and elsewhere. *Vanity Fair* has missed the mark, too, in supposing that we found fault with it for criticizing Lord Northbrook's public conduct. We could not, in reason, have done that, because we ourselves have been foremost in criticizing some of the measures of the present Government of India. What we objected to was the "spiteful" tone of the paragraphs in *Vanity Fair*, in which the policy of the Government of India was not even discussed, but Lord Northbrook personally was sneered at as a middle class man of notorious incapacity who had merely been made a peer because he happened to belong to a rich family of bankers. The bad style of these paragraphs was so conspicuous, that, instead of ascribing them ironically to the Prince of Wales, we should really be disposed to put them down as the composition of some idle man about town who had applied to a Baring for a loan and been asked to find security, and who, being himself possibly the ninety-ninth cousin of the "accident of an accident" (to use the felicitous phrase by which Lord Thurlow described a noble duke who derived his title from one of Charles the Second's bastards), naturally felt himself qualified to denounce the presumption of men who dared to win titles and power by the mere exercise of the humble virtues of industry, thrift, and uprightness.

THE little lesson in political economy which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce read a few weeks ago to Mr. Lionel Ashburner, the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, seems to have disagreed with that tempestuous gentleman. It will be

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

CAMP, 2ND JANUARY.

We march to-morrow towards Nana's villages. He still holds one captive, and has sold two to the Abors. He is reported to have fled. He is probably hesitating.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 2ND JANUARY.

Sir D. Forsyth is Gazetted an additional member of the Viceregal Council.

THE BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

Mr. Dampier acts as Member of the Board of Revenue during Mr. Money's absence.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BENGAL.

Mr Stuart Hogg introduced a Bill into the Bengal Council to-day to amend the law for the registration of Jute warehouses, and for the establishment of an efficient fire brigade, and a Bill to consolidate all the Calcutta Municipal Acts.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The Burmese Embassy visited the Viceroy to-day in state, and was received with the usual honors and ceremonies.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GAEKWAR.

CALCUTTA, 3RD JANUARY.

Government will be the final judge in the Gaekwar's case and therefore avoids any opinion on the suspicions against him. It is certain that should he be deposed there will be no annexation. The promises of the Queen's Proclamation will be maintained.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S FRONTIER POLICY.

With reference to Khelat and Affghanistan, it is understood that the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of trans-frontier States will be rigidly adhered to.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECOGNITION OF DON ALPHONSO.

MADRID, 2ND JANUARY.

Don Alphonso has been peaceably recognized everywhere, and the movement has been effected without bloodshed.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

The *soi-disant* Nana has been officially declared to be an impostor.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has arrived home safely.

OBITUARY.—M. Ledru Rollin, The Duke of Montrose.

LONDON, 31ST DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 4¼d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	101
2 per cent. Consols, for account	91½
5 do. French Rente, 1872	99½
Bar Silver	57d

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes	£9,437,500.	Decrease	£62,500.
Bills discounted	£21,125,000.	Increase	£3,437,500.
Bullion	£25,000,000.	Decrease	£500,000.

The sum of £234,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Money is in active demand.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Palermo.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	52,000 bales.
" " Surats	11,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	104,000 "
Stock of Cotton 685 000 cets.	395,000 "
" Surats 230,000 "	204,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	101,625 "

Surats during the week have been in moderate request.

LONDON, 1ST JANUARY.

The Manchester Market is closed owing to holidays.

2 per cent Consols for account	91½
5 " French Rente 1872	99½
Bar Silver	57d

The sum of £126,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The Pioneer announces that Lady Napier was safely delivered of a daughter, at Umballa, on Tuesday. The mother and infant are progressing favourably.

The Board of Agency, East Indian Railway has, the *Delhi Gazette* says, received orders to employ natives instead of Europeans as guards on goods trains.

The South Bhagalpur Special Division of Public Works in Bengal has been abolished, and the works included in it transferred to the Santhal Parganas District.

The Cabul correspondent of the Lahore paper hears that Mir Akhoor Abdool Khan has died at Herat. He was ill when he left Cabul. His loss is much felt by the Amir, as he was an old servant of the State.

In a few districts in Bengal, the official report says, rain is now wanted for some of the crops, but, on the whole, the prospects continue excellent. The price of common rice also continues to fall in many districts.

According to Mr. Pogson's returns, the total rainfall at the Madras Observatory since January 1st, 1874 is 62·7 inches, the average due for the same period being 47·2 inches. The rainfall in 1874 has, therefore, been very considerably above the average.

The *Ceylon Observer* understands that Mr. Sydney Haven Higgs Craven, late Agent of the Oriental Bank, has been finally committed for trial before the Supreme Court, in reference to the recent deficiency in the Bank at that place. Mr. Craven will be tried in Colombo.

The *Pioneer* hears that Brigadier-General Hume, C. B., the recently appointed Commander of the Sagar District, is tolerably certain of winning the Viceroy's Cup at the N. I. B. A. Meeting having scored full points. He cannot be beaten, though he may be tied. The odds, however, are about 1,000 to 1 against the latter contingency.

A correspondent writes from Peshawur to the Lahore paper that the Afridis say they will give back the Rs. 1,200 they have taken on account of the handmaster, if the British Government will release their men; and also that they will allow the British to construct roads into their country, if they be paid some permanent allowance monthly for this concession.

An order has just been issued, the *Pioneer* says, directing the married families of the 2-19-h Regiment to proceed to Ranekhet. They will start, it is said, as soon as carriage is provided. The head-quarters of the Régiment have been assigned at Bareilly, where, according to present arrangements, they will remain until March 1876.

Transhipment Northbrook, which arrived in Madras roads a fortnight ago with a quantity of coal for the Madras Railway Company, hoisted signals on Wednesday morning, intimating to the Marine authorities that a fire had occurred on board. Mr. Bartley, Assistant Master Attendant, on observing the signals, at once proceeded on board with a fire engine, and the fire which was in the after hold was extinguished. Captain Taylor also proceeded on board to inquire into the matter.

The following is the crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 2nd January, 1875:—Benares, 30th December.—Clouds cleared away without rain falling; otherwise no change. Allahabad, 30th December.—No change since last report. Everything promises well. Jhansi, 30th December.—Weather cloudy and prospect of rain, which is urgently required for rabi. Meerut.—Weather cloudy; no rain; prospects unchanged. Agra.—Not received. Bareilly, 30th December.—Rain needed for rabi crops.

Tolls are to be levied on the Hughli Bridge from the 1st of January, and toll will be charged for every animal drawing a carriage, in addition to the toll for the carriage itself, so that the charge for each private carriage and pair will be six annas. Passengers and goods going to or returning from the East Indian Railway station at Howrah are exempted from toll, the East Indian Railway paying one rupee for every hundred maunds of goods, and three pie for each passenger.

The Cabool correspondent of the Lahore paper says:—The Ameer received a letter on the 18th instant from Sirdar Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, to the effect that Ayub Khan, after having an interview with Shah Gasi Sher Dil and Mir Akhoor Ahmed Khan, has sent some of his force out of the fort to oppose any foe that may come, and that he has closed the fort. The letter further informs the Ameer that assistance from all parts of Afghanistan is expected by Ayub Khan. The Ameer, on receiving this intelligence, it is said, ordered Hoosein Ali Khan, Commander, to proceed at once with a force to Herat.

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras shows that, in that city, the Europeans are the most healthy, next follow the Eurasian population, then the Mahomedans, and the most unhealthy are the Hindoos. Mr. Gover shows that the figures "point forcibly to some cause lying near the Hindoos and remote from the Europeans, and corroborates the suspicion that the unduly high level of the sub-soil water is connected with the secret. The great mass of the Hindoo population live near the Cooum and its connections." And the most densely peopled Mahomedan quarter is drained into the Cooum, and the drains are back watered at high water.

On the night of Sunday the 27th ultimo there occurred what might have been a most disastrous accident on the East India Railway Loop line. The up mail ran into a runaway truck which had been allowed to escape from Balpur station. Marvellous to say, no one was hurt. The engine went thirty-seven feet down the bank, and buried itself in the mud, taking along with it a fish van. The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police's carriage went off the rails in company with a horse-box. The driver of the engine stuck to it, and so, by his advice, did both the European and the native firemen, who were, however, shot into a tank as the engine reached the bottom.

A recent General Order embodies the annual statement of the Queen's Widows' Fund for the year 1873. The object of this fund is to provide for the subsistence and relief of the widows and orphans of officers belonging to the British Army, who may have died in India. In carrying out this laudable object, £129,000 have been expended since the institution was established in 1820. £2,900 was the amount paid for the year 1873. The present condition of the fund seems prosperous, for the subscriptions during the year under review have increased by £700, whilst the funded property has attained to the respectable sum of £22,000. £3,600 is carried on to the account of 1874.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—Sir Douglas Forsyth arrived here on Christmas Eve. He is the guest of Mr. Hobhouse, and will take his seat on Tuesday in the Legislative Council. The Report of the Kashgar Embassy is in active preparation; indeed, the only portion not completed is the geographical one, which is under the superintendence of Captain Trotter. The volume will be well bound, and illustrated with photographs and be more lively reading than some of the works issued by the Government Press. The Nepal boundary question has been settled, I understand, by the commissioners, and only awaits the Viceroy's confirmation. It was found that there were no rights of third parties to be considered, and the line will be drawn along the foot of the Dhandar hills, which embrace an almost totally uninhabited tract of country that has hitherto produced as about £90 a year. At the same time, certain rights of our people to graze cattle on the same charge as before will be reserved to them.

The Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper states that the Amir of Bokhara previous to the late Khivan Expedition paid the Russian Government an annual tribute of 48,000 tillahs in four instalments, but ever since the Russians have taken Urgunj, the Amir has not paid in anything. But recently the Governor of Samarcand sent a Vakeel to the Amir with a Morasala, requesting him to pay up the arrears. He (the Amir) has addressed the Russian Governor on the subject, and seeks to be let off the arrears, as he says he spent much in assisting the Russians in taking Urgunj. The Governor has instructed him to send in an account of his expenditure ... no orders could be passed on his petition till they are received. The account has been forwarded, but no reply has yet been received. The same correspondent learns from a Durbar Official, who gets the news from the Vakeel who has come from Samarcand, that the Russians intend soon to take strong measures to subjugate the wandering tribes on the borders of their country.

The *Nautical Magazine* says:—One of the greatest privileges and responsibilities attaching to a country like our own, with maritime resources far superior to those of any other nation, is to send good ships and brave men to all parts of the world, to explore, survey, and open up routes for navigation which have not previously been known, in order, not only to aid British mariners and extend British commerce, but to assist the navigators and the trade of all countries. It is a high cosmopolitan duty which we have been privileged to perform with success for a long period; and the charts, sailing directions, and hydrographic information published in this country as the results of such explorations, are of the greatest value to foreign navigators, as well as to the mariners of our own country. This work is always being carried on with more or less vigour by our Admiralty; the public money is spent upon it; it is approved by the nation, and other countries recognise its value, and co-operate with us. An expedition to the Arctic regions is merely an extension of the work now performed, but it involves the expenditure of more money; consequently, there has been considerable opposition to sending out a national expedition.

The *Engineer* says:—The cutting of a file in halves with soft iron was an old lecture experiment. The soft iron formed a disc about 6in. in diameter, mounted on a lathe spindle, and run at about 2,000 revolutions per minute. A file held to the edge of the disc was cut in two in about ten or fifteen seconds, the disc being unharmed. The shower of sparks rendered this a brilliant experiment, very popular with a general audience. The principle involved is now being applied to a practical purpose. Mr. Charles White, manager, Sir J. Brown and Co.'s Works, Sheffield, has found the cost of cutting off the ends of steel rails cold in the ordinary way so enormous that he resolved to try another expedient. For experiment, he last week had an ordinary rail saw put in the lathe and all the teeth cut off. The revolving disc was then mounted on a spindle and driven at nearly 3,000 revolutions a minute. The disc was 3ft. in diameter, so that its circumferential velocity was about 27,000ft., or over five miles a minute, or 300 miles an hour. Steel rails forced against the edge of this disc were easily cut through in three or four minutes each. The rails weighed 65lb. to the yard. Sparks flew in abundance, and the disc appeared to melt the rail before it; but after cutting five rails the disc itself was not sensibly warm. The experiment was such a complete success that the firm intend putting up a very powerful saw for the purpose of cutting cold steel rails.

We are in receipt of the first number of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, issued on the 2nd instant at Jubbulpore. In his opening notice the Editor recapitulates the objects for which the "Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India" (under whose auspices the paper is published) was established, and goes on to say: "It is satisfactory to know that the principles of the Society are approved of by many of the chief railway authorities, who have in fact rendered it great assistance in various ways. It is now gaining strength daily in spite of the sinister rumours which have been circulated to the effect that it would foster and encourage a spirit of opposition and discontent on the part of the employés, and it is to prove such rumours false, to support and provide a medium through which the grievances of Railway Servants and the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians may be ventilated, as well as to promote their interests; likewise to enable the members of the "Amalgamated Society" to learn what progress their institution is making, and the benefits it confers, that this Journal has been established. Our aim will be to advocate the above named objects in their integrity, doing ample justice to employers and employed. No party spirit or personalities will be permitted, but free discussion will be allowed on all subjects tending to public good, and although the interests of the labouring classes will always be supported, our columns will be open for matters of general interest to the public, to provide which a staff of talented contributors of Indian experience have been enlisted. With these few lines, we launch the first number of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*, confident that the sympathies of a generous public and our worthy contemporaries will be extended to it so long as it is conducted in a spirit that an honest Journal should be." The paper, it well brought out no doubt will command an extensive circulation amongst the class for whom it is intended.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND THE CREW OF THE SAGAMORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The details of the atrocity, the cold-blooded and brutal atrocity, which appeared in your issue of to-day must send a pang of horror to the breast of every human being. I never, no never, in all my life, either read or witnessed anything half so degrading to the name of man as the alleged ruffianly behaviour of the Captain and Mate to the man White. I hope, for the honor of humanity, that there has been exaggeration in the case, and that the American Consul will institute the fullest possible inquiry with a view to eliciting the real facts. As for the barbarity and rowdyism which are usually ascribed to skippers, I can honestly affirm that I never *witnessed* any of it, though I have travelled with them to all parts of the world, and I feel constrained to say that I think there is a great deal of exaggeration in this particular case, for the devil, after all, may not be half so black as he is painted.

A full and exhaustive inquiry will, I feel sure, do much to remove the horrid impression which the publication of those most revolting and shocking details of brutality, so brutal that I positively refuse to credit them, must have created in every man's mind. Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. BROWNE, M.D.

Fort, 2nd January.

THE STATE OF TRAVANCORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of the 22nd instant, I read with regret a letter, dated from Malabar, regarding the Government of Travancore, and the lecture of His Highness the First Prince; and I hasten to make a few observations thereon which, I hope, you will give publicity to in the interests of justice and fair play.

I am a native of Travancore, bred up and educated there. Though out of the country at present, I am a landed proprietor in it, and understand full well the existing relations between Government and the tax-payer. I have had ample opportunities too to observe the condition of my fellow-subjects throughout the State, and of comparing it with that of most of the other Native States. My object is not to varnish the blots of the present administration, not to palliate the blemishes in the character of His Highness the Maharajah—there was, and there will be, no instance of a faultless human character. I simply purpose to show that circumstances do not even seemingly justify your correspondent's raising his voice in chorus with that of one or two local newspapers and English dailies, to "impugn the Travancore administration as a whole," and to call upon the paramount power to "appoint a commission to enquire into the state of the things in the country, to depose the Maharajah, and nominate a successor if the State continues to be badly governed." Your correspondent does not, apparently, realize all the gravity of his denouncement.

Even a cursory perusal of the communication will make any one, who has visited Travancore, believe that your correspondent has never been to the country, at least has not seen it since the last 14 or 15 years. He might have, for aught I know, in the time of Krishna Rao Dewan, gone on a trip to Trevandrum from Cochin by the Backwaters, and returned by the same route without deviating from the line. Hence, perhaps, his observation about "the extensive area of submerged land specially adapted for the cultivation of paddy"—an observation naturally suggested by the vast lagoons which, occasionally contracting into channels, and widening into miniature inland seas such as the Bammanatoo, &c., extend with slight breaks from Trevandrum to Ponnany in the British Province of Malabar. Hence, I think, his omitting to notice anything of the immense extent of uncultivated dry land of hills and dales, excellently suited to grow paddy, in comparison to which the area of submerged land dwindles into nothing. In the opening para of his letter, he merely uses His Highness the First instead of your own description of "Punabar" lands. One may not be a traveller in a country, still one may be well informed of its physical and political conditions. Your correspondent is evidently misinformed on both heads. What, for instance, does he mean when he says that the conservative and retired land-holder has been *recently* disturbed by offences against his property and agrarian crimes? He would surely have thought twice before hazarding such a statement had he founded his views on information gleaned from the land-holders themselves. Again, he does not know, perhaps, that he is asserting something contrary to fact when he says that "on the return of Travancore from the trip to Bombay and Benares, he kicked up a dust with his late Dewan Sir Madava Row, and forced him to retire." He would probably have not said it, had he been aware that Sir Madava Row represented His Highness the Maharajah Holkar at the grand Durbar at Bombay. I can understand how interested local papers endeavour to mislead the public, how an English Daily, such as the *London Times*, obtains particulars from writers like its own *Calcutta* correspondent, who are themselves but the vehicles of reports and rumours, unconsciously misrepresent matters. But I cannot in the least comprehend why a *Correspondent*, professing to be an informant of events that transpire in Malabar, that is, in all the territories included in the Malabar Coast, and dating his letters from *Malabar* to which he is a sort of cosmopolitan on a small scale, vague reports credit, and make others give credit, to should try to be better informed in future, or had better not rush into print at all.

The affectionate comments of the Indian Press against Travancore can, I think, be easily traced to its source. The Kingdom, under that able and talented statesman Sir Madava Row, was so well administered and rose to such unprecedented prosperity, that it was pointed out by every discerning observer as a model of good government. In the age of progress everything must be progressive. When, in the midst of advancement, one thing remains stationary, it is soon left behind in the race, and though it may not actually retrogress, the velocity on all sides will make it appear to be going backward. Had Sir Madava Row still been Dewan, he would, doubtless, have kept pace with the march all around. The conspicuous position the country attained under him now brings with it its attendant evils. Blots, supposed or real, which, in less known States, would have been passed over with any notice, are looked at through a microscope, magnified beyond all natural proportions, and made to appear as evils which, if left unremedied, would lead to inevitable ruin.

But I do not see wherein lies all this corruption, all this retrogression that is laid at the door of the Government of Travancore. The *Times*' your correspondent, and all the smaller fry of agitators agree in stating, and I cordially subscribe to the statement, that the State prospered under Sir Madava Row, in other words, that the administrative machinery constructed by him, its component parts severally and collectively, and the enactments he promulgated, were all, considering the state of the country, adapted to meet, and did compass, their various ends. Do the papers and their contributors venture to assert with even the semblance of truth that His Highness the Maharajah has introduced any radical perceptible change in these systems? Do they aver that any vast modification has been made in the public service? No. They cannot do it. There are the departments organized by Sir Madava Row, and there, in the majority of cases, are the men placed at their heads by himself. The only person of note who left Travancore since the retirement of Sir Madava Row, is Sadasiva Pillay the 1st Judge of the Sudder Court; and his place has been pretty well, if not worthily, filled by Chellappa Pillay B. A., B. L., an officer of great attainments though of limited experience. Do the declaimers say that taxes have been raised, additional heavy duties have been imposed, the liberty of the people has been curtailed? of course the liberty that the people enjoyed under Sir Madava Row, and not Englishman's liberty—criminals are allowed to prey upon society with the sanction of Government, any new restrictions have been placed on trade? If they do, they will be speaking contrary to truth. They take refuge in such vague, meaningless accusations as "the rule is becoming intolerable," "the people get no redress," and "the country is governed by a herd of priests, minstrels, and women"—a charge as untrue as it is libellous. Sift the letter of your correspondent, examine the calumnious reports embodied in the articles that appear in various papers, See whether any particular evil is pointed to, any intelligible, explicit indictment is framed. It is, I grieve to say, lessening the weight of public opinion when, without the least foundation, defamatory rumours are given currency to, much more when on the strength of such rumours people set up a sensational cry, and call for "commissions," "dethronements," and "annexation."

I do not say that the present administration is faultless. That would be speaking against my honest conviction. As I have already elsewhere said I do not intend to throw a cloak over the faults But the faults are passive not active—negative not positive. I mean they lie in that the Dewan does not possess sufficient energy, force of character, decision to wield the reins of Government—in that he has not talent and tact to make his influence felt all over the State machinery, to oil and smooth the wheels which revolve with friction, to reconcile and co-ordinate antagonistic influences, to set every thing in motion and remain in the background—in that, in short, he is not a *Statesman*. Sashiah Sastry would make, and has been, an excellent head of a single Department, the Finance or Judicial department. He is, I admit, a perfect master of official routine business, and is a terse and powerful writer. But his qualifications as a politician are simply *nil*. What with the Resident pulling in one way, and the Maharajah in another, (which, I believe, is the very primary cause of all the unfavourable criticisms), neither what with his own physical incapacity for hard active work, Sashiah Sastry must have found Travancore too hot for him, and ere this, repented of his having hastily quitted his comfortable Sheristadarship. That a single man of invention and resources can overcome all obstacles and unite jarring interests, is evident from the fact that Sir Madava Row was pre-eminently successful as Dewan under the same Maharajah. I assert, and as a native of the country I assert with all confidence, that the condition of the people is not become a whit more depressed than it was under Sir Madava Row, and that the finances are as healthy, if not healthier. When he departed, the central screw became a little loose, a certain irregularity made itself felt in the ramifications of the administrative frame work, and what was in years past a perfect symmetrical and compact appeared heavy and unwieldy.

The Travancore D. P. W. is generally pointed out as a standing reproach—as an index of a weak rule. It is the Wurkulay Barrier works that brought this discredit on the department. Now, the Madras Government, as well as all who have had any connexion with the Darbar, know full well that neither His Highness the Maharajah, nor Sir Madava Row during whose *regime* the tunnelling began, is in any way to be blamed for this costly futile project—and that it is a hobby of Mr. Ballard. When the Resident first proposed the piercing of the Barrier, Sir Madava Row protested against it in no ambiguous language. And there are the records of the Travancore and Madras Governments to bear me out. Now that the plan has become almost a failure, and high authorities have pronounced the incredible sums expended on it "mere wastes," every one looks innocent, washes his hands of the affair, and shifts the blame on the shoulders of the Government of Travancore.

Mr. Routledge, in his letter to the *Times*, "may speak in no uncertain strain of the position of Travancore," and the "Thunderer" or "oracle" may "echo the opinions expressed by its Correspondent." But your Correspondent is not aware perhaps, that Mr. Routledge is no authority on Travancore affairs, and that "the *Times*," however great an oracle it may be on English Politics, or in matters in which it has complete and accurate information, is not, unfortunately, in the age of Delphic oracles, and cannot be expected to be infallible in things that it does not know anything of. The general and abstract statements of Treaty relations between the Paramount Power and Protected States, of the right of the former to interfere in cases of crying misrule in the latter, are all "cover for the nail"—or to a "P." But your correspondent is making a mountain of a molehill, why, of no molehill at all, when he goes to the length of asserting, without having a tittle of evidence to stand upon, "the Government is more than retrogressive, it is corrupt," "the remedy is in direct interference," "let a Commission be appointed," &c., &c.—Let a Commission, I say, be at once appointed. It will be the best thing that the British Government can do for Travancore. Let the Commission, as in the case of Baroda, take down the depositions indiscriminately of every class of His Highness subjects, from Parsyees and Madathanes the richest folks in the realm—to Pooleyers, and Koravers—the lowest people in the country. Let them collect the independent observations of every foreign traveller, or resident who has not looked around him with a jaundiced eye, such as Coffee planters on the Hills, or European and Bombay merchants on the sea-ports. Let the members of the Commission walk over the province from one end to the other satisfying themselves by an ocular demonstration. It will show the Government of India that they have been deceived by the cry of "wolf" where there is no beast of prey. It will silence the maligners of His Highness for ever. It will, it may be permissible to hope, teach His Highness in future to think twice before accepting the resignation and countenancing the retirement of far-seeing and judicious servants like Sir Madava Row and Sadasiva Pillay.

Tried, indeed, by a European standard of polity, every native, every Oriental kingdom must appear execrable. The democratic element has ever been entirely wanting, the working classes have ever counted for nothing in all eastern monarchies; and hence absolute uncontrolled power on the part of the sovereign has been perpetuated, which, in its mildest form, is, in the eyes of a "free nation," a positive evil. It has been widely remarked as a curious and inexplicable fact that the subjects of such monarchies prefer by far their own to any European form of Government, though a little consideration would have shown to those who thus set the truth as an insoluble problem, that the people like to live under their rulers simply because the Government is suited to their stage of advancement, simply because they *cannot* comprehend what is meant by liberty of thought and discussion, equal distribution of justice, and all the other similar expressions of oxidental civilization. Unless the reform comes from within, no amount of theorizing or declamations can raise poor Ramasiwany or Shungra Pillay *per saltum* to a level with Mr. John Bull, Brother Jonathan, or Monsieur Craupaud. Though I may be guilty of triteness when I say that Travancore must be judged, not by placing it in juxta position with England, France, or America, but by weighing it in the balance with her sister Native States in India, the principle appears to be strangely ignored at present. Have any of those pseudo-philanthropic agitators, whose sentimental, loving, tender hearts are melted at the sight of oppressed Travancorians, ever looked into the condition of the subjects of Native States in general? I dare say they have not. If they have, I sorely fear for their sensitive compassionate hearts. I assert boldly, and without the slightest fear of contradiction, that, if an honest and liberal observer comes to the conclusion that the present state of affairs in Travancore is such as to necessitate the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, all the native States in India—not one excepted—are not worth two hours existence. I fear, then, that some of the rulers in Central India and Rajpootana deserve a greater punishment than mere detinement. I am not exaggerating when I say that so great and rapid are the improvements effected by that great benefactor of Travancore, Sir Madava Row, that so long as there is a British representative at the court to check any sudden leap or revolution, the blindest tyrant will require years of misrule to reduce the country to an anarchy with the land of modern Bengise and Brinvilliers, the dominions of the Guicowar of Baroda.

I have already encroached too much upon your space. I beg, therefore, to observe in conclusion, that I am not an advocate of non-interference policy, nor an admirer of absolute rule. I believe I possess sufficient British spirit to rebel against all oppression. I have in the above paragraphs simply expressed my true sentiments regarding an unjustly much abused country—and that country, mine own.—Yours &c.

A VOLUNTARY EXILE FROM TRAVANCORE.

THE REGULATION OF DISTRESSES FOR RENT IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I take this opportunity to call the attention of landed proprietors to the Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. A Select committee has already been appointed ... and its report has been printed. The Select Committee's report with the Bill as amended by the committee was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 3rd ultimo.

As the alterations proposed to be made by this Bill in the law for Distresses of Rent are very prejudicial to the interests of the landed proprietors, I beg to offer a history of the law as it stood formerly and has since been altered, and is proposed by this Bill to be altered again, so that all concerned may adopt the necessary course to prevent the Bill from being passed in its present shape.

The ancient law of Distresses for Rent enabled the landlord to restrain all the goods and chattels found upon the demised premises whether belonging to the tenant or to any other person whatever, on the principle that the landlord had a lien on all the goods which might be brought or kept on the demised premises, such lien, being in respect of the goods, and not of the person to whom they should belong. The law, however, exempted certain things from Distress on grounds of public policy. Among the articles so exempted were those delivered to the tenant by strangers for the purpose of being carried, brought, or managed in the way of trade. The former law also authorized the landlord to distrain goods fraudulently or clandestinely removed from the premises during the course of their removal as well as within a certain time after the completion of such removal. The above law was altered by Act VII. of 1847 of the Legislative Council of India by which the landlord's rights were considerably curtailed, the right of distraining goods fraudulently being removed or already removed to another place having been entirely taken away, and the landlord himself prohibited from levying his Distress even on the demised premises except through a bailiff of the court.

These alterations in the law interfere with, and, in most cases, prevent the landlord from securing his tenant's goods for his rent, because, by the time the landlord should go to the court and obtain a Distress Warrant, to do which it takes at least three hours the tenant is enabled to carry away his goods, and the landlord, when he brings the Court's bailiff, finds that he has spent the Court and other fees for the Distress Warrant in vain.

Such an alteration in the law has proved highly dissatisfactory, for all such petty tenants as pay Rupees two, three, or four per month, and for whom alone the Distress Warrant is at all necessary, very often cheat their landlords by removing their small quantity of pots, the only things which they bring into the house. Now, to make matters worse, the new Bill proposes to confine the Distress to the goods actually belonging to the tenant. It is a well known fact that most of the houses in the city of Bombay, at least, are let out to petty tenants by small rents, and if the new Bill is passed in its present shape, the greatest possible injury will be done to the landlords of such houses as dishonest tenants will very easily devise the means of cheating them. To take the instance of a tenant, who leases a room in his house, and keeps two or three friends to live with him, such a tenant might resist a Distress by his landlord by setting up a defence that the goods on the premises belong to his friends, which defence the landlord cannot disprove by any possible means—for the tenant may, with a fraudulent intent, get his friends from the beginning to keep their own goods in the room for the common use of all, the result of which also will be the same to the ignorant and innocent landlord. It is impossible to expect the landlord to see before he keeps a tenant whether he is an honest man or brings any furniture or things belonging to himself into the house. It is also well known that an ordinary Civil action is a very poor remedy for the landlord in cases of petty tenants, as it has often turned out when a tenant has succeeded in removing his goods after the issue of a Distress Warrant against him, that though the landlord recovers judgment in such ordinary action filed after failure in the Warrant business, the landlord, not knowing where to find the effects of his tenant, fails to get satisfaction for his judgment. If he were to put the tenant into the jail the creditor would not benefit. Do it is true some tenants keep deposit accounts with shroffs, but besides the difficulty of knowing which shroff, the landlord will not be able to attach the money through the Small Causes Court which has no jurisdiction to attach shroffs. What then must he do? He must file a suit in the High Court on his Small Cause Court decree for Rupees four or eight, and get a decree from the High Court and attach the money in the hands of the shroff, that is if he is willing to undergo the expense and trouble of an High Court suit.

It is for those who wish to amend the law to explain that the amendment is necessarily called for. However, from instances which have come to my knowledge, I am of opinion that on the other hand there are reasons to restore the law to its former condition. The law, as it now stands, accords more with the principle of the law of Distress which I have stated before. The landlord by means of his property protects the person of his tenant, and the property which is kept there by him whether it be his own property or any body else's, and for this protection the tenant pays rent to the landlord of the premises, and the law has in its wisdom given the latter a right, in case the rent be not paid, to distrain the goods on the premises which are considered as pledge for the due payment of the rent without any distinction as to the person to whom such goods belong. Such is the present state of the law in England, and I fail to see what special circumstances in India have induced the Legislature to alter it and to deprive the landlords in India of a remedy possessed by their brethren in England from time immemorial to the present date, uncurtailed in the way such remedy has been curtailed in India by Act VII. of 1847. It cannot be argued that the present law is a hardship upon strangers whose goods are distrained on the tenant's premises, for any person who keeps his goods on the premises must know that some rent must be payable for the premises, and it is in his power to ascertain the amount of such rent and what risk he undergoes by keeping his goods on the premises of the tenant. This is a limited risk, whereas the landlord cannot by any means know whether the goods on the premises belong to the tenant or to strangers, and if he were to make inquiries as to whom they belong, no respectable tenant would stay in the house for a single day. The tenants will thus be enabled by keeping the goods of strangers on the premises to present a false and delusive appearance of substance and ultimately to deceive the landlord.

The Legislature will, I hope, when considering the Bill compare the hardship of the landlord with the limited risk which strangers who choose to keep their goods on a tenant's premises incur by doing so. It must be borne in mind that if stranger's goods are distrained they are allowed a right to recover damages from the tenant himself with whom and his circumstances such strangers ought, as a rule, to be better acquainted than the landlord can be supposed to be.

I shall be happy to join in any representation which the intelligent landed gentry of Bombay may wish to make to the Legislature on the subject.

A LANDLORD.

BOMBAY.

The Bukreed Festival.—The Bukreed festival will be celebrated on the 18th instant.

Measles.—This infectious disease is reported to be very prevalent about Byculla, Mazagon, and Colaba just now.

Bitten by a snake.—A native woman, while working in a garden at Nowrajee Hill on Saturday evening, was bitten by a black snake. She was at once removed to the Hospital.

Accident.—A native labourer, while employed in rolling bales of cotton on Saturday last at the Bombay Fort Press, had his foot crushed severely. He was sent to the G. T. Hospital.

Mysterious Death.—Yesterday morning, the body of a child, aged about seven years, was discovered by Mr. Inspector Sweeney lying at Nowrojee Hill. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed. Mr. Sweeney at once reported the matter to the Coroner.

Buggy Accident.—On Saturday as Mr. Lester was driving out a lady in a buggy, the horse took fright and ran away, eventually capsizing the buggy with its occupants. Fortunately for them owing to the manner in which they were thrown out, they sustained no further injury than a slight shock.

The Police Courts.—On Saturday the Magistrates at the Girgaum and Fort Police Courts sat from 7 to 10 A.M. and disposed of morning cases only. Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee investigated a few cases of petty thefts, and Mr. Nana Morojee convicted and fined no less than thirty-four persons for being drunk and disorderly on New Year's night.

Fire in the Dockyard.—About midnight on Friday last, an alarm of fire was raised on board of one of the gunboats in dock at the Government dock yard. On examination a bag of coals was discovered to be on fire; but it was promptly extinguished. The fire was caused by one of the men having been careless in disposing of the ashes from his pipe.

Carriage Accident.—And old Hindoo woman, aged about 70 years, while walking along the Chunabutte Road yesterday, morning at 9 o'clock was knocked, over by a buggy. She sustained a severe fracture of the leg in addition to a few contusions and bruises about her head, face and arms. She was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she lies in a precarious state.

The Tramway Company's Prizes.—The drawing of the prize tickets took place on Saturday last at Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.'s Office, in Rampart Row. As some of the prizes for November had not been claimed, the purchasers of tickets in December were allowed the benefit of drawing extra prizes, so that instead of eight there were fifteen prizes drawn, ten on account of two annas tickets and five for those of one and a half annas.

Attempted Murder in Falkland Road.—On Saturday night about 7 o'clock, a Khandree Mussalman entered the house of a prostitute in Falkand Road, and a little while afterwards, while alone with the woman in a back room, attempted to cut her throat with a razor. He succeeded in inflicting some minor wounds and a large wound about five inches in length. All the wounds were fortunately superficial, and the ... is pronounced out of danger. Up to yesterday afternoon the Police had been unable to discover the Khandaree. The woman, however, says she would have no difficulty in identifying the man if she saw him again.

A Suspicious Case.—On Saturday evening a native residing in Byculla, who had been a great sufferer from external hemorrhoids, was recommended to take the advice of a man in the Fort who professed to cure him. The patient paid for some medicine given by his medical adviser, and on his return home from the Fort ate it. After the lapse of a few minutes, he dropped down insensible, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where by the timely aid of the stomach pump he was brought round. Yesterday morning he seemed to be in great danger again, and the apothecaries at the Hospital had to use great care in bringing him round. The man is now much better and the medical opinion is that the dose of medicine he took contained enough *bhang* to kill a horse.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Geelong, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr and Mrs J B Hennessey and child
Mr, Mrs and two Misses Young
Mr A Ledgard
Surg G Lloyd
Mr J J H Gibbins
Mr A Young
Mr A McIntyre
Mr J Crowan
Mr J Thompson
Mr F Street
Mr J H Grant
Mr C Dibblin
Mr P McDougall
Mr G Wilkins
Mr H Parsons
Mr F N Smith
Mr E Slight
Mr R Franks
Colonel Combe
Master Beale
Mr and Mrs Thompson and child
Mr T Tomlinson

For Brindisi.

Captain F T Carter

For Venice.

Mr W B Jones
Mr T E Hill
Mr B T Finsh
Colonel F E Francis

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On Saturday afternoon, in the Town Hall, a meeting was held of the provisional Committee appointed to arrange for the formation of a Society intended to abate the preventible suffering often endured by animals in this city and presidency. Amongst those who took an active part in the proceedings were Dr. Codrington, Mr. Lee-Warner, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mundlicky, Mr. Cleveland. It was decided to name the association the "Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The manifesto of the Calcutta Society—which we believe is similar to that of the Royal Society—found a convenient basis to proceed upon, and on this model, after considerable verbal changes, a complete and concise statement of the purposes in view and methods to be followed by the new Society was agreed upon and adopted. This will, we believe, shortly be circulated with blank forms for subsc

provision for him as in their judgment shall seem proper, out of the interest on the Shareholders' invested funds.

23. Mr. David Cowie having resigned his seat as a Director in consequence of his return to India, the Board having elected Mr. W. B. Tristram, formerly of Bombay, to fill the vacancy thereby created.

J. HOLLAND, Chairman.

The Chairman said, that as he had both satisfactory and unsatisfactory statements to make, he would take the latter at once. The first was the stagnant position of their passenger traffic. They had never expected to have a very largely remunerative passenger traffic, as the country through which their line passed was barren to a considerable extent, and contained fewer wealthy towns than there were on the Bombay and Baroda. Yet, considering what they had done in cheapening fares, and in the way of repressing cruelty to, what some people with whom he did not agree called, the "timid native," they had not been so successful in this respect as they had anticipated. The 18th paragraph of the report described the serious accident arising from the fall of the girder bridge over the Sewjee Nullah on the Jubbulpoor portion of the line, during the height of the monsoon. Fatal accident on railways were almost matters of necessity, and could not be prevented. In this case, an hour before the accident, a train had passed over safely, when a goods train with 32 waggons came up, however, it dashed into the ravine amidst profound darkness amidst the noise of heavy falling water. There were only four persons on it, and strangely enough one was picked up alive. The train had been swept away long, before the officials could give assistance; but at day-break Inspector Imray thought he heard a human voice, and on searching, found the fireman, an European, had been caught by the branches of a tree. The Inspector gallantly rescued him, bringing him through the roaring waters; and he thought this official well deserved mention. (Applause.) Another accident which no foresight could be prevented had occurred. Two trains on the single line dashed into each other, one being unfortunately full of troops, but only one person was killed, a sergeant, who fell into the ravine in scrampling out in the hope of giving aid. The driver of one of the trains, Edwin Murray, was seriously hurt, and his right arm had to be amputated. He was sent to England with his brother, who, singular to relate, was the driver of the other train. They were put into hospital, and a few months afterwards Edwin, having learned to to write with his left hand, sent a capital letter, begging to be allowed to return to work in India. The Board provided him with an artificial arm and sent him back. (Applause). Of course he would not be engaged in driving trains, but they would find other employment for him. An unsatisfactory matter was mentioned in paragraph 19, which stated the reasons which compelled Mr. Taylor, (Registrar) to retire. They had written half a dozen letters to the Secretary of State, and he felt sure that could the Marquis of Salisbury have attended to a matter comparatively so trifling, he would be granted a pension. However, it had been decided that pensions could not be charged upon the Revenue. All could understand a body of gentlemen objecting to pensions altogether, and ruling that salaries should be ample to allow the employés to save. But that was not the case with the employés of the India House who received pensions according to certain Civil Service regulations, and this was what they asked for Mr Taylor. Should it happen that the Government purchased any of the Indian railways, they would have to take employés, who would then come under Civil Service regulations and get pensions. Therefore it was impossible to understand upon what ground of equity or justice a pension had been refused in this instance. The directors proposed to ask permission to make Mr. Taylor an allowance from the funds at their disposal. (Applause.) He now came to the more satisfactory part of the report. Their's was specially goods line, and under many discouraging circumstances they had realised about £100,000 more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year; and they had actually made something above the guaranteed 6 per cent. (Applause.) Cotton stood for £56,000 of that increase, and linseed for £41,500; the remainder being made up of railway materials and various items. Cotton had always been their principle commodity and would probably continue so to the end; but it was not a very safe article on which to base calculations of profit, for it too often happened that when there was a first rate crop in India there was a poor market in Manchester, or that there was a fine market and a poor crop. During the past half-year there had been both a fair demand and crop, so that the Company realised from this traffic £56,000 more than before, under peculiar circumstances. They had made a considerable reduction upon the goods' carriage of cotton upon certain portions of the line, and they had carried 54 per cent. more in quantity than in the corresponding half-year. It was satisfactory to find that with reduced rates they had made an increase in profit of 18 per cent. Of the whole quantity of cotton carried into Bombay, the railway carried 44 per cent, as against 19 per cent. by the Baroda and 37 per cent. by both in the last half-year. As the bulk of that sent by sea came from the northwards, they had taken a very fair proportion of the cotton to Western India. The cotton being now pressed was carried more economically. Up to the 30th of June 1871, the entire quantity of seed, including food grain, which they carried was 8,700 tons. In the following year, when they separated the food grain from the linseed, they carried 3,600 tons of the latter alone. By the 30th of June 1873 they had 9,300 tons of linseed or three times the amount; and during the last half-year they carried three times that amount or 30,370 tons, producing the large revenue of £55,700. This was very satisfactory for here was a new article of consumption trebling itself in three years. He would not lead them to expect that it would go on trebling itself, but it must be very profitable to them. In the 13th paragraph of the report, an increased expenditure in the Engineering and Locomotive department was mentioned. Of course an increase of traffic rendered that absolutely necessary, and 30 per cent. was not exorbitant. They were taking great pains to reduce expenditure wherever it was practicable, and to see if by an adjustment of charges whether something might not be done to still further increase their profits. They had reduced the charges upon piece goods, whether manufactured in England or India, to the amount of 50 per cent, and they had carried 50 per cent more than the former amount. But he was sorry to see from the returns of the Presidency that the market of India had been glutted with those goods, and therefore they might not be able to regard this increased traffic as the normal one. They could only hope in time gradually to give such encouragement as to induce the natives of India to make more use of piece-goods. The increase of cotton mills in the Presidency was going on steadily, and the cheaper cotton goods could be made at a price which must beat Manchester out of the field. Whether the goods were made in India or England, they, as general carriers, would have to carry the bulk of them. They would be glad when Holkar's narrow guage State railway was completed. The narrow guage was a fatal error which had been stopped luckily by the present Secretary of State, who had prohibited the introduction of narrow and broad guage railways. Unfortunately this particular railway guage was determined upon before Lord Salisbury took office. Still, narrow or broad, it would be a feeder to their line. The State railway constructed for His Highness the Nizam was now connected with their line and must bring in addition to their profits. In the 18th paragraph, the director's referred in euphonistic language to the non-construction by the Government of roads to the stations. The plain English of it was that so far as they knew and believed not one yard of road or one single country bridge had been made connecting the native towns or villages with their railway, since they first agitated on the subject. Until this was done, they could not hope for anything like great success in their railway. The line had passed through a period of depression, but they would not increase rapidly until railway feeders were made and the Indian Government set to work in earnest and looked upon it as their duty to the country and to themselves, to make these lines of communication. He observed that the official mind began to recognise this, for Mr. Danvers, the Government ex-official director, in his last report, stated the want of proper access to many stations was one cause of the slow progress in the development of traffic. The Government were constructing a line to important coal fields, and 15 out of 45 miles had been completed, and they hoped it would be rapidly finished. A weary correspondence as to the locomotive sheds at Bombay had been carried on for 20 years, but he believed that now they were actually on the point of being commenced. Mr. R. Clewis had been obliged by his brother's illness to go to India, and finding that he could not return soon, he had resigned. Mr. Tristram, formerly a merchant in Bombay, a very estimable gentleman, who would doubtless make an excellent director, had been elected to fill the vacancy. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Nicol seconded the motion.

Mr. Ormiston believed the committee in Bombay now inquiring into working charges to be fully competent to discharge the duty, but from personal inspection of the premises not long since, he was satisfied they would find that a large amount of the heavy working expenses had been caused by want of Locomotive Workshops. (Applause). It must be extraordinary to those who did not know the Bombay Government that this correspondence should have gone on so long. He was an arbitrator in valuing the land for these shops seven years ago, and believed the materials had been out there for years. Any one going through the present shops could see that it was quite impossible for superintendents to effectively control repair. He was not confident that the new workshops had been commenced, and hoped the directors would take an early opportunity of enforcing their views very strongly upon the Government. It would be well to rearrange the store department, so that the stores might not suffer from exposure, and be more under inspection. When that had been done, a revaluation of the stores should be made. With regard to the Registrar's remuneration, he was glad to see that the Board had such a thorough appreciation of the value of the servants of the company, and he hoped this would not be treated as a solitary case, but that they would consider the claim not only of servants at home but of those who had borne Orders and hardships of the day in India. He did not know Mr. Tristram, but had no doubt he would make an excellent member of the Board. He thought, however, that it was worthy of the consideration of the directors whether when a vacancy occurred they would not find it an advantage to invite some gentleman connected with the construction and maintenance of the line for years, to join the Board. There were several gentlemen connected with the line who were shareholders; Mr. Carr, Mr. Manning and others. He did not know whether they would be willing to become directors, but they would be useful acquisitions. He went through a great part of India last November and over the G. I. P., the East India, the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi and other lines, and none looked better than the G. I. P., and few so well. The whole of the line was in magnificent order; the servants civil, and everyone seemed to be up to his work and ready for it. This must be satisfactory information for the directors. (Applause).

Mr. Francis inquired whether the directors considered it necessary to keep on accumulating the special funds for permanent way materials, renewal, extraordinary casualties to works and fire insurance, amounting to half a million. He should be glad to see them handed over to the shareholders. He complained of breach of faith in the non-issue of the whole of the stock offered in 1870 at a premium of 2 per cent. for every £50. Only £7,500 had been issued, on which the shareholders had paid £1 premium.

Mr. McKewan objected that by increasing the special funds they were cutting away their profits in every direction.

Mr. Peel asked whether the correspondence with the Secretary of State had any reference to pensions for the Indian staff of the Company. He should be glad to know whether that subject had been considered at all, for it seemed to him that if the directors gave Mr. Taylor a pension calculated upon the Civil Service rate as was contemplated, they would create a precedent which would be immediately acted upon by many members of the staff of the Company, more particularly those in India. If the Company thought it necessary to give pensions to their servants, the whole question ought to be considered. (Applause.)

Mr. Wild, reverting to the question of the special funds, expressed an opinion that it would be better that the Indian Railway Company should "hang together" more than they now did. (Applause.) When this Company commenced their permanent way renewal fund, an application was made to the Baroda Company to do the same, but they thought it unnecessary. It was doubtless found that the Government officials took care that the permanent way was properly kept up, and therefore he could see no objection in maintaining this fund. With regard to the other funds there was a great difference. Every railway had extraordinary difficulties at times. The Bombay and Baroda Company had had their bridges swept away several times; their own bridges tumbled down once or twice; and the Madras Railway had come to grief. The Delhi line had a great accident a few years ago, and he did not think the East India quite escaped. This showed the necessity for an extraordinary casualities fund, and as fires must occur sometimes, the insurance fund was required. He knew too that India Office wished to abolish all these special funds, but some of them were good.

The Chairman, replying to these and other observations, said it was a cause of much satisfaction to find that a gentleman of Mr. Ormiston's practical experience was able to bear such flattering testimony to the general efficiency of the line; and he was glad that Mr. Ormiston shared their indignation at the way they had been treated regarding the long and wearisome delays in erecting shops and sheds for their stores in Bombay. The accumulation of stores had been enormous, and it was impossible to classify or inspect them, and in many cases to take care of them properly. There had been many instances of deterioration from rust; and the proprietors could easily imagine the injury of that kind, which, in the absence of sheds was likely to arise in a moist climate like Bombay. They hoped this state of things was coming to an end. When the sheds were completed and the stores had been reorganised—for that could not be done without more room—a revaluation would be made. He trusted that no material loss would be sustained, for while some deterioration had taken place, iron had risen in value since a large portion of these stores were sent out, and so they must be recouped for damage. He spoke problematically on this point and could only hope for the best. Whenever a vacancy occurred in the Board, their first object was to select from the list of those shareholders who had signified their wish to become directors, the person who was most likely to be beneficial to the railway. So far as he was aware, individual preference had nothing to do with the matter. As to electing gentlemen with special experience of their own line, there were reasons both for and against the suggestion. In the first place these gentlemen would have to come forward and express their willingness to serve; but it was not always desirable to have at the board a gentleman, however useful he might have been in his particular department, who has served them in a subordinate capacity. He had not alluded more fully to the special fund because they were now discussing the subject with the India Office. In order to explain their position, he must refer to the history of the funds. A few years ago at a time when they had a number of heavy break downs, it happened that the Company had made a larger profit than usual; but instead of dividing it, an agreement was made with the Secretary of State that provided they constituted two funds of this class by an annual tax upon their profits, and gave up the surplus of that half-year towards renewal, he would not insist upon the whole amount of the repairs coming out of the revenue. Had the arrangement not been made they would have had no chance of dividend for years to come. At the expiration of five years, the funds were to be open to reconsideration. In the opinion of the Board a quarter of a million per annum was ample, renewal fund was sufficient; they had £309,000, so that if their views were shared by the Government, there would be a sum of £59,000 available for re-distribution. If was desirable to keep up the fund to equalise profits, if for no other object. When the rails needed renewal, that could be done without affecting their profits. They were not an independent railway, but were controlled by the Indian Government, who had an autocratic power which they often exercised, so that it would remain with the Government to decide whether these funds should continue, as the directors hope they would. As to the shares issued at a premium, due notice was given that up to a certain date shareholders must pay up in full. If more capital was required, the Board would strongly urge upon the Indian Government the justice and expediency of allowing these shareholders to pay up first. They had no heavy expenditure looming in the distance. All they looked forward to was the construction of a Station in Bombay with the Locomotive workshop and sheds of which he had spoken. The foreign Staff was in very different circumstances from that at home. In India the pay was three times as great as in England, to enable persons to save money on which to retire in a shorter period; and as a rule their employes in India remained a very few years. When they retired they received an amount from a fund to which they subscribed.

A shareholder: Is it legal to grant pensions?

The Chairman: Quite, we have our law adviser here. It is entirely in your competence to sanction or refuse.

The report was then adopted.

A resolution was also carried, with two dissentients (who desired to whole question to be considered) authorising the Board to make a retiring allowance to Mr. Taylor.

Answering several questions, the chairman said Mr. Taylor had recently received £900 a year, and it was intended to grant him about £250. (Applause).

Votes of thanks to the chairman and to the agent and staff in India (proposed by Mr. Ormiston) brought the meeting to a close.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

KHELAT.

(From the *Friend of India.*)

"There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, his heirs and successors," who shall "oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent;" and "should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities." "Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects within or near British territory; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sind or by the sea-port of Soumeeanee, or other sea-ports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be made beyond any equitable duty to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan." Thus in the year 1854 did Major John Jacob attempt to bind the turbulent rulers of unhappy Khelat in a bond of friendship with their English neighbours; and now, twenty years later, Meer Khodadad has thrown the obligations of the treaty to the winds, bringing upon him the condemnation of the Viceroy and the probable presence of British troops to outawe the subjects who disregard his rule, and to prove to the perverse Prince that there is such a thing as English gunpowder.

For many months past anarchy has reigned in the territory of Meer Khodadad, but this would have been of little account had he trusted to the advice of Sir William Merewether and not the mischievous counsel of a set of interested courtiers, who, by means of flattery and apparent faithfulness, have moulded their sovereign into a mere puppet. The Chief among them is the son of the man, through whom prior to the posting of a political officer to Khelat, the affairs of that Government were made known to, and consulted upon with, the authorities at Jacobabad. This person has evinced a dire enmity against the Khan's Wuzzeer, Shahgasee Wullee Mahomed, the only reliable and true friend of Meer Khodadad in the country; and has had so much influence as to bring about an attempted assassination of the Shahgasee who has had to fly to us for protection. These intrigues are supported by a lady who is bent on raising her son to the throne and on either removing or murdering the present foolish incumbent, ever taunting him with a want of independence of the British Government in order that he may rebel and be crushed. As an instance of the evil influence thus exercised we may mention that the sum referred to cautioned his Prince from visiting Sukkur when the Viceroy was there last year, telling him that he would in all probability be made a prisoner! It was this absurd forstelling that led to a ridiculous scene on board Lord Northbrook's yacht, when the frightened Khan thought the prophecy had come true. The safety which had attended him and the honour that had been done him while at Sukkur did not, unfortunately, open the Khan's eyes to the untrustworthiness of his Counsellor. At first he promised to reform and to give up the property, or its equivalent, plundered from trading caravans by his thieving subjects; but after a time his ill-adviser, backed by the inhabitants of the harem, resumed his sway, and things went from bad to worse, and the unfortunate ruler—daily in fear—was induced to believe that the proposed Desert Canal was intended to lead to the annexation of Khelat!

To show the Khan the suicidal character of the course he was following, Sir William Merewether in February last arranged for an interview in Khelat territory. Instead, however, of attempting to solve the problem presented by the raiding Murree and Boogtee tribes and other affairs of equal importance, the Khan apparently visited the Commissioner of Sind with the sole object of obtaining the release of two moonshees and a military commander who had been placed under surveillance by the British authorities as evilly disposed officials and traitors alike to their prince and country. This course had evidently been proposed by the marplot, Mahomed Khan, and although Sir W. Merewether explained that the release of the prisoners was impossible, Meer Khadadad, when an attempt was made to discuss any other subject, would, after talking a short time, again revert to the old subject, and assert that it was unreasonable for the British to expect him to do anything, as he had no power in the country now; he could not even protect and keep near him three poor creatures like Shukkur Khan and the moonshees. The interview came to an end without any satisfactory result, and the Khan went back to the bad influence of his Palace ladies and sycophantic courtiers. Some weeks after Sir W. Merewether informed His Highness that it was utterly impossible to leave the duties of Wukkeel at Jacobabad any longer in the "hands of Mahomed Khan, the present holder, and I must beg your Highness will appoint some other person in his place. This man's conduct for some time past has been such as to seriously injure your Highness' interests, and good name. Last year during the disturbances then taking place, when he was sent against the rebels in command of your troops, he proved himself an arrant coward, and deliberate traitor. S nce then he has, as you well know, never ceased to endeavour to misrepresent matters to you with a view of leading your Highness to misunderstand the wishes and actions of the British Government." The Khan replied evasively. Mahomed Khan still remained near him; Lus Beyla became unsafe for travellers; British traders were robbed right and left, and disorder reigned supreme. Major Harrison, the political agent, did all he could to induce the Khan to reform and talked to him with the greatest kindness and patience, but all to no purpose. The Khan merely repeated that he had no intention of ruling the country or taking any interest in its affairs, until Shukkur Khan and the moonshees were released; that the British Government, the Shagassee, and Major Harrison might do what they liked. Major Harrison pointed out to His Highness that the only wish of Government was to see him accept his position as head of the country, and to exercise his authority in such a manner as to ensure peace and quiet in his dominions, and that his position as representative of the British Government merely required that he should give friendly advice, and he must disclaim any intention of taking any other. The suggestions regarding the proper settlement of Lus Beyla were referred to, but His Highness doggedly maintained the position he had assumed of being neither willing nor able to rule his country. It having now become quite evident that Meer Khodadad would do nothing but hasten his destruction, Sir W. Merewether sent him this final letter:—

"In your Highness' letter dated the 20th *Moharrum* (19th March), now received, you express yourself willing to agree most cordially to all the arrangements proposed by me in my letter of the 22nd February, from Minotee, and further you say that, if it pleases God, you will render great assistance, and support in the proposals submitted to you. I wish I could unreservedly accept this as a sincere expression of your Highness' feelings, and instructions, but I regret exceedingly to have to say that, judging by your public actions, these expressions are mere words, and that nothing is being done by your Highness which would convey to me the assurance that you are really earnest in a desire to carry out any plans, that will conduce to the good of your country, the welfare of your subjects, or the improvement of your Government.

"If such were your true wish, you would have used the services of your legitimate adviser, and first officer, your Wuzzeer, whose actions have always received the approbation of the British Government, and who has never failed to act with the most perfect fidelity to your Highness, and to devote his best energies in your service. You would have sought, and acted upon the advice of the British officer deputed to your Court, who you were informed by His Excellency the Viceroy possessed the confidence of the Government of India. And especially after what occurred last September at Khelat, you would have been careful to avoid resorting to the counsels of low, irresponsible people, who ought never to be allowed near you, who are utterly incapable of doing anything else but lead you to serious disaster, and one of whom I had lately been compelled to inform your Highness could no longer be permitted to transact business with the Frontier Superintendent, on account of his disgraceful cowardice and his treacherous conduct, both as regarded your Highness' interests and those of the British Government.

"In spite of all that has been urged on you, I see no sign of your Highness making any effort on your part to restore order to your troubled country. Repeated outrages are reported to me from Lus Beyla, and lately Merchants have been plundered there, when following the high road. A year-and-a-half has elapsed since you commenced your authority was in that District, and now you only say arrangements for it shall have your attention after your return to Khelat, notwithstanding that measures for the enforcing of order in that part of your dominions had been repeatedly pressed on you by your Highness' proper adviser, and by the Political Agent. You have more than once mentioned that your finances were in a very embarrassed state, yet I am informed that your Highness is raising another Regiment of Infantry, which can only prove a further embarrassing burden on your State funds.

"All that has passed lately, and is passing now, goes to show that it is utterly useless attempting to aid your Highness with advice, or to show you your position better by the support afforded to you in the presence of a British Officer at your Court. The value and benefit of that support seems not to be appreciated by you now, nor the honour it conveys understood. I have, as your Highness is well aware, steadily and earnestly endeavoured to maintain your authority in Beloochistan, and such has always been the desire of the British Government, it is therefore with much sorrow regret I have come to the conclusion that it is inconsistent with the objects for which a British Officer was placed with you, as well as derogatory to the honour of my Government, to allow the Political Agent to remain any longer at your Court. I have therefore instructed the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, to direct Major Harrison to return to British territory, there to remain until such time as your Highness may be disposed to act more openly and sincerely, to work only with your legitimate advisers and officers, and discarding evil advisers, to endeavour truly and honestly to promote sound and good Government in your country, so that your power as ruler may be consolidated, and your authority once more respected."

Accordingly, Major Harrison left Khelat, taking leave of His Highness by letter, and not a personal interview.

Since that time outrages have been perpetrated close to the British boundary and only lately four merchants have been murdered in cold blood; the Khan has appeared more anxious for failure than success when combating with the raiders; and a band of discontented Barons has ravaged the land from one end to the other. It was thought at one time that the relations between the Khan and his nobles would ultimately adjust themselves, but it has now become only too apparent that unless we interfere the Khan will have to fly, and his dominions be handed over to the loot of a thousand harpies. In July last year his Excellency the Viceroy resolved that if affairs were not soon placed on a satisfactory footing and compensation given for the outrages committed in Lus Beyla it would "be necessay to exact reparation in such a manner as the British Government deemed most suitable." And Sir William Merewether and Captain Sandeman are now in the metropolis consulting with the autorities as to the measures to be undertaken with a view to carrying this threat into operation.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.—We are informed that the Lawrence Asylum Press on the Mount Road, which is under the intelligent supervision of Mr. William Thomas, has been enabled, by his efficient and vigilant management of the interest, to contribute *ten thousand rupees* this year in aid of the operations of the Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherry hills, thus helping that institution to the extent of *thirty-two thousand rupees* during the last three years.—*Madras Times.*

A CHINESE SOLOMON.

An unusual case, forcibly showing the fertility of resource and quickness of thought of the better classes of Chinese, has been reported to us from Nanking. During the Taeping rebellion, a married Chinaman resident in that city joined a regiment which was ordered for service against the rebels. He did not return at the close of the struggle, and nothing being heard of him for several years afterwards, his wife, believing herself a widow, listened to the advances of another man who professed love for her, and who pressed his suit so ardently that she consented to join her lot with his. They went before the proper authorities, were made husband and wife, and lived together in conjugal happiness, as they believed—at all events, they were happy. This continued for a year or two, when quite unexpectedly the first husband presented himself, alive and well, and demanded the restoration of his wife. "Oh, no," said No. 2, "You left her, remained away for years, nobody heard of you, she thought you dead, and mourned for you. *We* are married now, and here are the papers." No. 1, not having heard of the example of Enoch Arden probably, still clamoured for his wife, and it was ultimately decided to take the matter before the Chehsien. The magistrate listened attentively to both sides of the story, and at first appeared puzzled what course to take. The papers produced by the second husband were legal, but—the first husband was obdurate, and would not yield. At length, the magistrate told them to leave the wife in his yamen for ten days, and then both to come back again for his decision. This was agreed to. About the fifth or sixth day, the magistrate in great haste sent for the two men, and with a mournful countenance informed them that the wife had been suddenly smitten with an illness which had proved fatal, and that she was dead; and he asked the first husband whether he would take away the body and provide for the funeral. The man demurred, said he wanted a living wife, not a dead one, and should have nothing more to do with the matter. Turning to the other, the magistrate put the same question to him, saying that one of them must remove the body. This man said he was very poor, but the deceased had been a good wife to him; they had loved each other dearly, and cost what it might he would raise the money and pay for the burial. "Very well," said the magistrate, "then here she is,—take her away with you;" and drawing aside a curtain showed the astonished men the wife standing, living and in good health, before them. It being clear that the first husband really cared nothing for her, she willingly abided by the magistrate's method of settling the complication. The only drawback to this story is that we are unable to hand down to posterity, in plain English, the name of this Chinese Solomon.—*North China Herald.*

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—The *New York Times* gives the following statement, taken from the annual report, recently presented to the Treasury by the United States Commissioner of Customs:—"It is estimated that the American tourists returning from Europe during the year ending the 30th of June, 1873, numbered 36,830, and each person brought on the average seven trunks filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal baggage, not dutiable. We have thus an average of 257,810 trunks filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing on a valuation of dlrs. 500 for each trunk, the enormous sum of dlrs. 128,905,000 It is well known that much of this baggage is in reality intended to be put upon the market as merchandise, and still other portions of it are brought over for third parties who have remained at home. Most of those engaged in this kind of importation are people of wealth who should cheerfully bear their just proportion of the national burdens, and when they fail to do so by this incipient form of smuggling, the burden falls more heavily on others, and discourages the honest merchant who is willing to carry on a legitimate trade and observe the laws and Customs regulations. The present practice of allowing free entry of the personal effects of passengers, the inspectors using their discretion and judgment as to whether the amount of baggage is not in excess of what is a suitable wardrobe, according to the passenger's station in life, furnishes an inducement to the rich and those in easy circumstances to take pleasure trips abroad, which are made pecuniarily profitable by the fashionable infraction of the revenue. As a large proportion of the baggage of passengers is passed and delivered by our officials without a proper examination, more stringent regulations should be adopted to secure the collection of lawful duties on goods thus imported. Many of the difficulties with respect to passengers' baggage might be avoided by the passage of a law limiting the value to be brought in by any one person to a reasonable sum. By the provisions of the Act of the 14th of July, 1870, the amount of household effects which could be imported by an immigrant free of duty was limited to dlrs. 500, but unfortunately, this limitation was inadvertently removed by the codification of 1874 under which such effects to any amount may be brought in free, and the Commissioner is informed that since the codification went into operation, large importations are being made in effects of this kind."

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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12 Dessert ditto	..... 20 "	6s.	2d.	6 3 4
1 Gravy Spoons	..... 10 "	6s.	2d.	3 1 8
1 Soup Ladle	..... 9 "	6s.	2d.	2 15 6
4 Sauce ditto	..... 10 "	6s.	8d.	3 6 8
4 Salt Spoons	.....			1 2 0
12 Tea ditto	..... 10 "	6s.	8d.	3 6 8
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1875
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" Raozan	...Black capsule	25	27	